Water Pumping Windmill Designs
A Hand-Book

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Water Pumping Windmill Designs : A Handbook

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INTRODUCTION

Windmills are becoming an attractive proposition for water pumping in the rural areas. Recently, there has been an increasing demand for information on designs of water pumping windmills which could be constructed with inexpensive and locally available materials and skills.

This handbook is intended to meet the above demand and it covers about 23 indegenous windmill designs and information such as Name of the Designer, Institutional Affiliation, Type of windmill, Specific Applications and Suitability, Design Features (Rotor Assembly, Sails/Blades, Power Transmission, Tower Structure, Tail Assembly, Pump etc.), and Operating Data wherever available. Most of these designs have been tested and are successfully been used in different parts of the world. Few of the designs are patented but design drawings and further technical information are likely to be available free from the designers.

Commercially obtainable windmills have also been listed alongwith complete address of the manufacturers and relevant technical specifications. Interested users may contact the manufacturers for more information.

Apart from providing a panoramic view of the range of windmill designs, this document, it is hoped, would help in the selection of appropriate design with due consideration for the location and specific application.

Further work is now under progress with a view to identifying the technological, socio-economic, and engineering problems alongwith the problems of technology transfer which constrain the promotion of the use of water pumping windmills.

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WINDMILLS AND PUMPS

Windmills work on the principle of converting kinetic energy of the wind to mechanical energy. The main component of a windmill is the rotor assembly which consists of sails or metal blades attached to spokes radiating outward from a hub. The hub is mounted on a shaft which is capable of rotating on bearings. The pressure of the wind makes the sail or blade assembly turn on it's axis and this rotation of the shaft can be used for operating a pump etc. The power developed is directly proportional to the area swept by the blades and the cube of the wind velocity.

Horizontal axis windmills have their rotors oriented normal to the wind direction (Fig. 1)

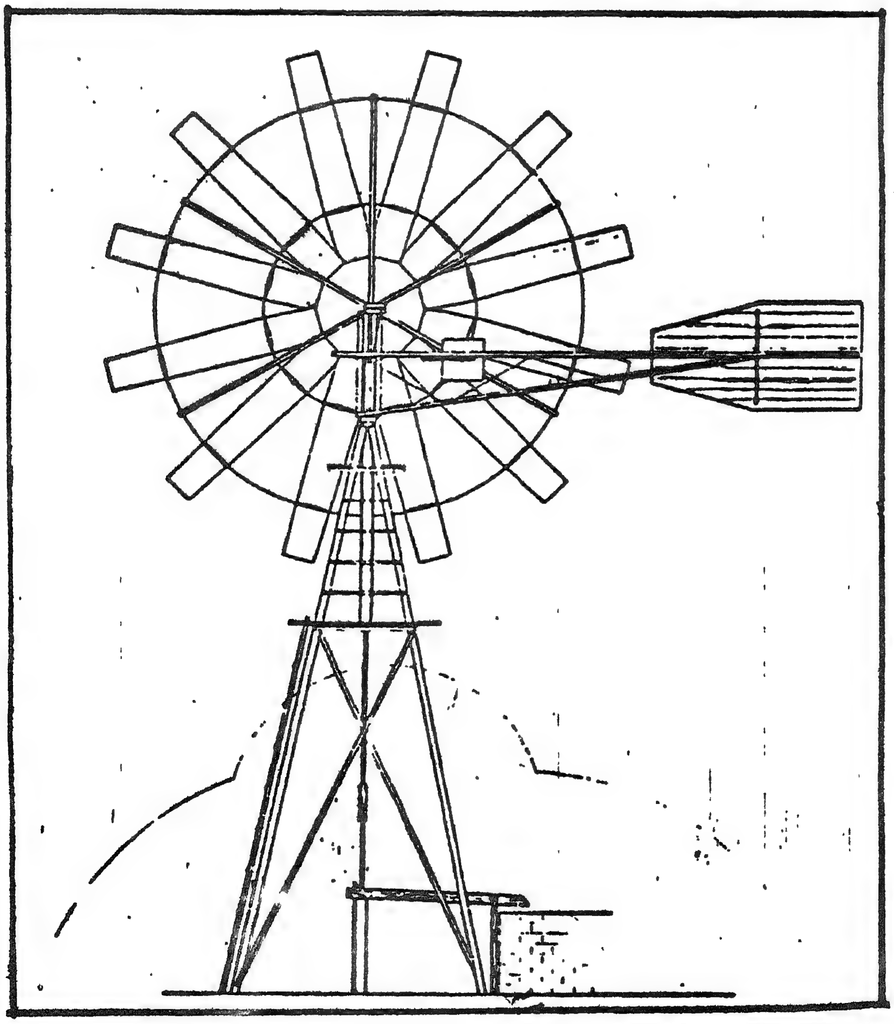


Fig. 1 : Horizontal axis windmill

The shaft power is transmitted to the pump in several ways. If a reciprocating pump is used, rotary motion of the shaft is converted to receprocating motion either by an eccentric wheel mounted on the shaft (see Anila -1) or a crank mechanism (see CAZRI design).
If a rotary pump is used, an endless belt connects a pulley mounted on the windmill shaft to a pulley on the pump shaft. Bevel gears (see NAL design) can also be used to transmit power in such cases. Windmills designed for multidirectional winds have a vane attached to the main shaft extension (as in Fig. 1). This vane intercepts the changing wind direction and orients the rotor to face the wind. Horizontal axis windmills having a large number of blades or sails have a high starting torque and are ideally suited to water pumping applications. However, their design is complicated because the mechanical energy is transmitted over a distance and secondly, they need to be mounted on a turntable or the like for orienting them to changing wind directions.

Vertical axis windmills

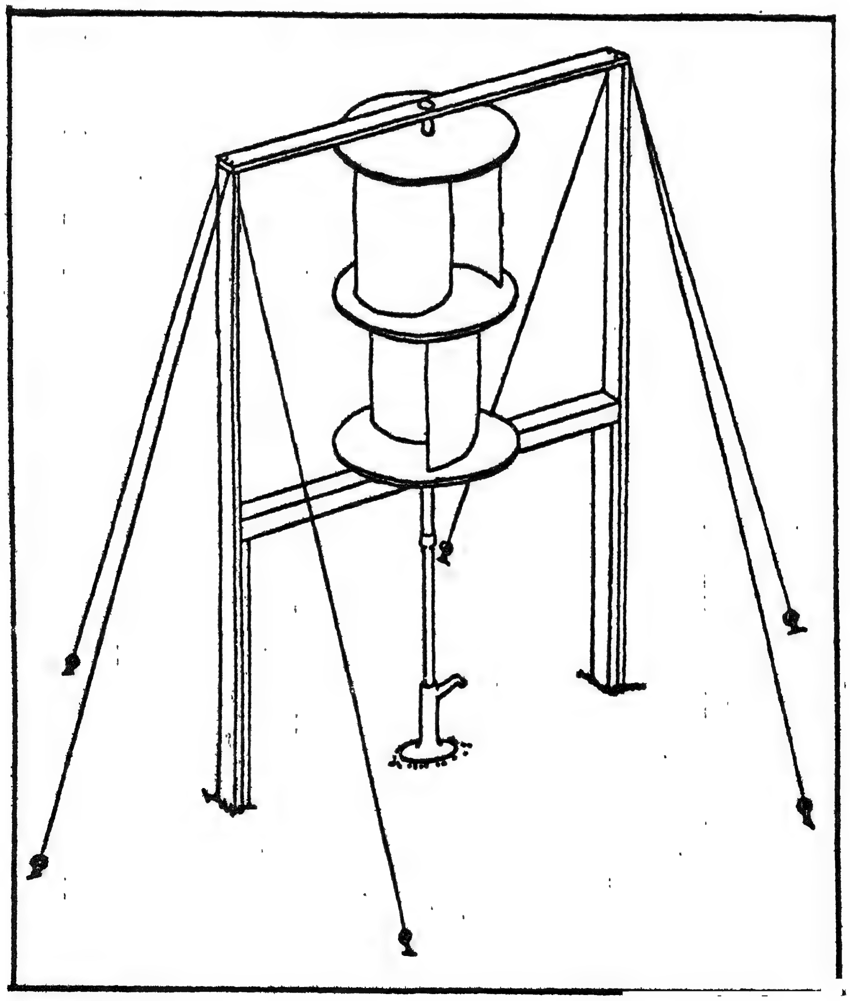


Fig. 2 : Vertical axis windmill

Vertical axis windmills have their rotors moving in the same direction as the wind. Savonius rotors which have found application in water pumping can be described in general as comprising of an oil barrel cut longitudinally into two halves and welded together to form an 'S' shape and rotating about a vertical shaft supported by a thrust bearing (Fig. 2).

If a reciprocating pump is used, a system of pulleys and crank transmit the power (see IRRI design) or the main shaft extension has an end crank connected to a bell crank mechanism which actuates the pump (see IISc. design). If a rotary pump is used, a system of pulleys or bevel gears can transmit the power. Savonius rotors are simple to construct and do not need any mechanism to orient the rotor since it accepts winds from any direction. The supporting structure can be short and hence less expensive. However, their performance is poor compared to horizontal axis windmills.

<u>Wind data collection</u>

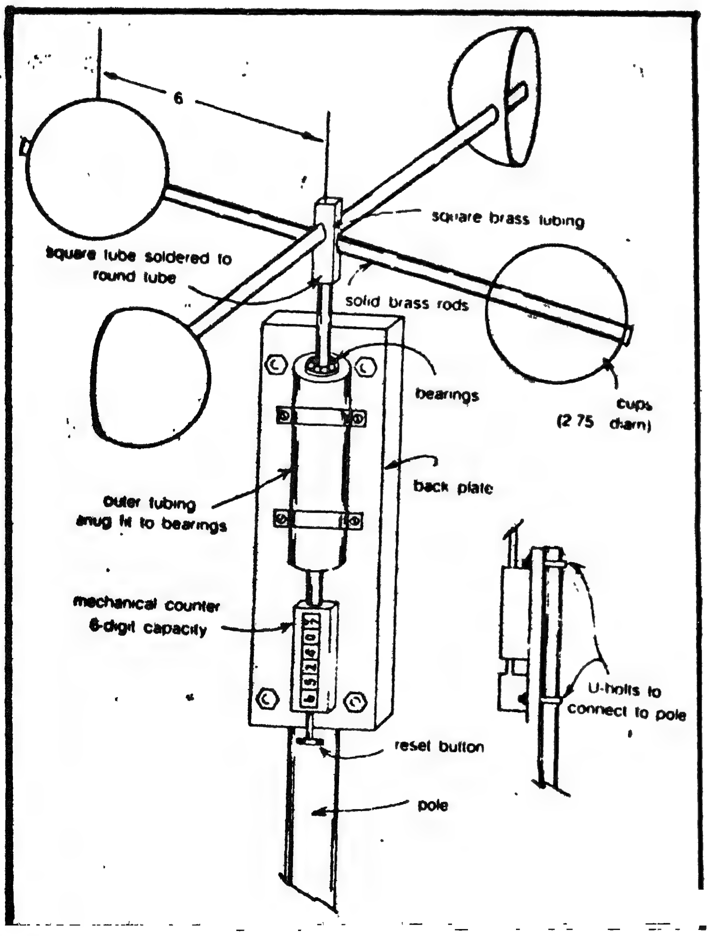
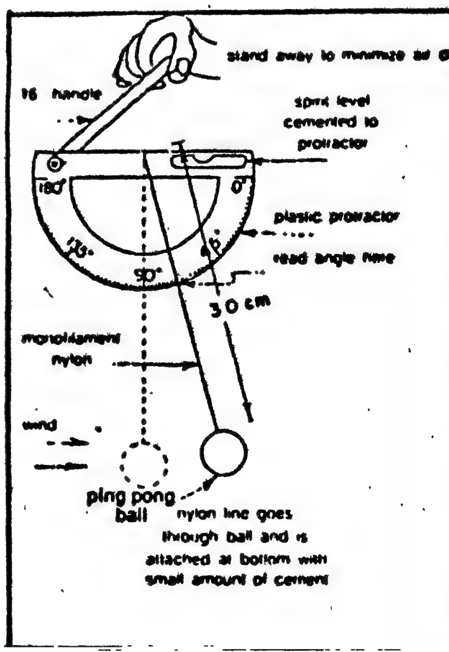


Fig. 3 : <u>Cup Anemometer</u>



calibration data

angle	mph
90	0
85	5,8
80	8,2
75	10.1
70	11.8
65	13.4
60	14.9
55	16.4
50	18.0
45	19.6
40	21.4
35	23.4
30	25,8
25	28.7
20	32.5

Fig. 4 : <u>A Simple Hand-Held Wind Gauge with Calibration Data</u> (based on C.L. Strong, Scientific American, October 1971).

Wind powered water pumping may be feasible only if winds of atleast 8 km/hr (approx. 5 mph) are present for at least 60% of the time. The hourly mean wind velocity available from a meteorological station is the basic data required. If there is no meteorological station near the site, an anemometer (Fig. 3) can be used to determine the hourly wind velocities. If no anemometer is available, a simple instrument (Fig. 4) is suggested. It uses a protractor, a ping pong ball (or a similar light weight ball) suspended by a nylon string. The angle that the string makes when the instrument is held in the wind is a measure of the windspeed. For example if the angle is 50°, the windspeed is 18 mph.

The Beaufort scale given below also helps to give a rough idea of the windspeeds. It matches natural evidences of windspeeds to a measured scale.

Qualitative Description of Windspeed

Wind Speed (mph)	Visible Wind Effects
0-1	Calm; smoke rises vertically.
2-3	Direction of wind shown by smoke drift but not by wind vanes.
4-7	Wind felt on face; leaves rustle; ordinary vane moved by wind.
8-12	Leaves and twigs in constant motion; wind extends light flag.
13-18	Raises dust, loose paper, small branches are moved.
19-24	Small trees in leaf begin to sway, crested wavelets from on inland waters.
25-31	Large branches in motion; whistling heard in telegraph wires, umbrellas used with difficulty.
32-38	Whole trees in motion; inconvenience felt in walking against wind.

The Beaufort Scale

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Pumps

Water is the most common fluid handled by pumps. Virtually, therefore, all types of pumps may be considered as potentially suitable for water lifting. However, pumps used with wind powered pumping systems are generally found to be of three types : reciprocating, rotary and diaphragm. Both reciprocating and rotary pumps are of the positive displacement type. A positive displacement type of pump is that is which a measured quantity of water is entrapped in a space, its pressure is raised and then it is delivered.

Reciprocating Pumps

Most reciprocating pumps require higher wind velocity for starting. All types of reciprocating pumps are self priming in that they do not need to be filled with fluid before pumping. The action of reciprocating pumps is illustrated in Fig. 5 and Fig. 6. Fig. 6 shows a pump cylinder. Its diameter and the length of the plunger stroke inside it are major factors in determining the windmill's pumping capacity. The stroke of a windmill is the distance which the plunger moves up and down. A short stroke enables the mill to begin pumping in a light breeze but in strong breeze a long stroke causes more water to be pumped. Fig. 7 shows a plunger type of reciprocating pump used in a commercial water pumping windmill.

1. Piston Pump

A piston type of pump is normally used for deep bore wells, the pump being located inside the bore pipe directly underneath the windmill and below the water level. Positive displacement type piston pump are used to pump water from river and lakes commonly used in conjunction with many type of rotors, for pumping from open or tube wells when the head does not exceed 6 m.

a. Single-acting piston pump

This consists of a cylinder with an inlet pipe and valve at the base, a leather sealed piston with a one way valve and a water outlet at the top, water passing through the pump only on the lifting stroke of the piston. This type of pump is used to pump water from any depth, with an operating speed of upto 40 strokes per minute. This type of pump has been used in CAZRI Windmill, Windmills of Lassithiou, CPRI Windmill, SWD Cretan Windmill.

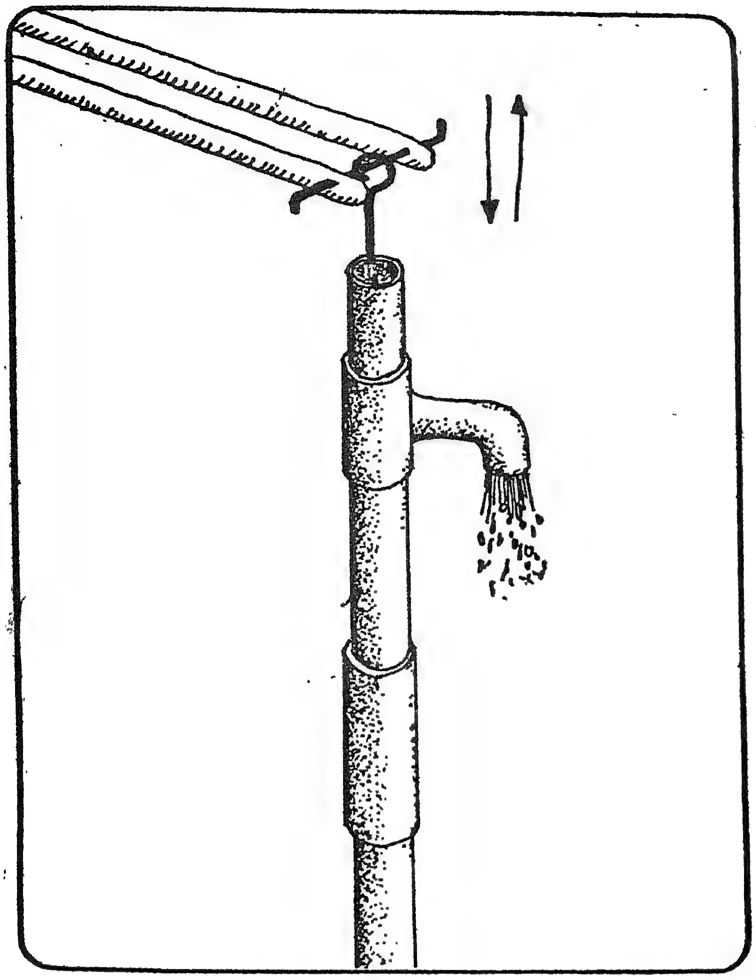

Fig. 5 : Reciprocating piston pump

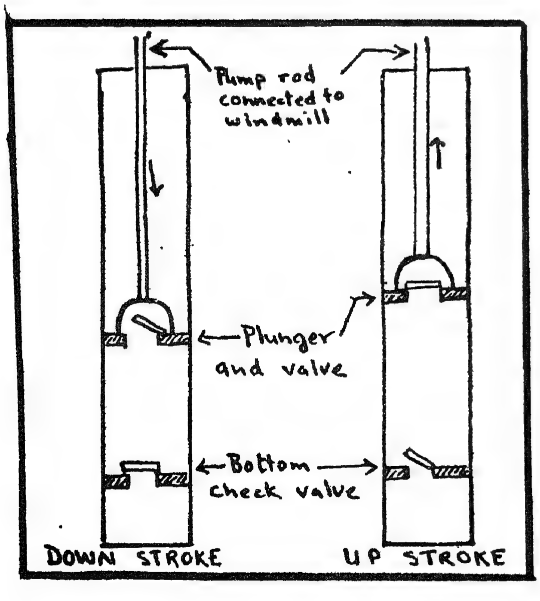

Fig. 6 : Pump cylinder and valve arrangement

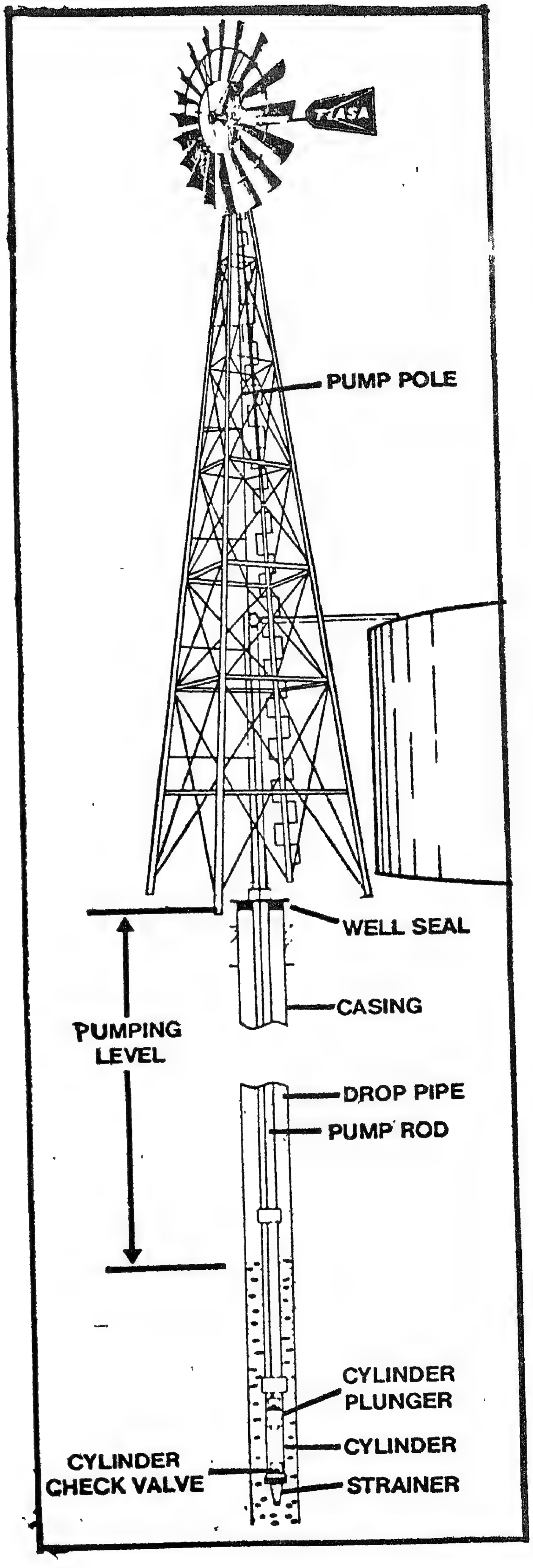

Fig. 7 : Pump attached to a commercial water pumping windmill.

b. Double acting piston pump Fig. 8 and Fig. 9

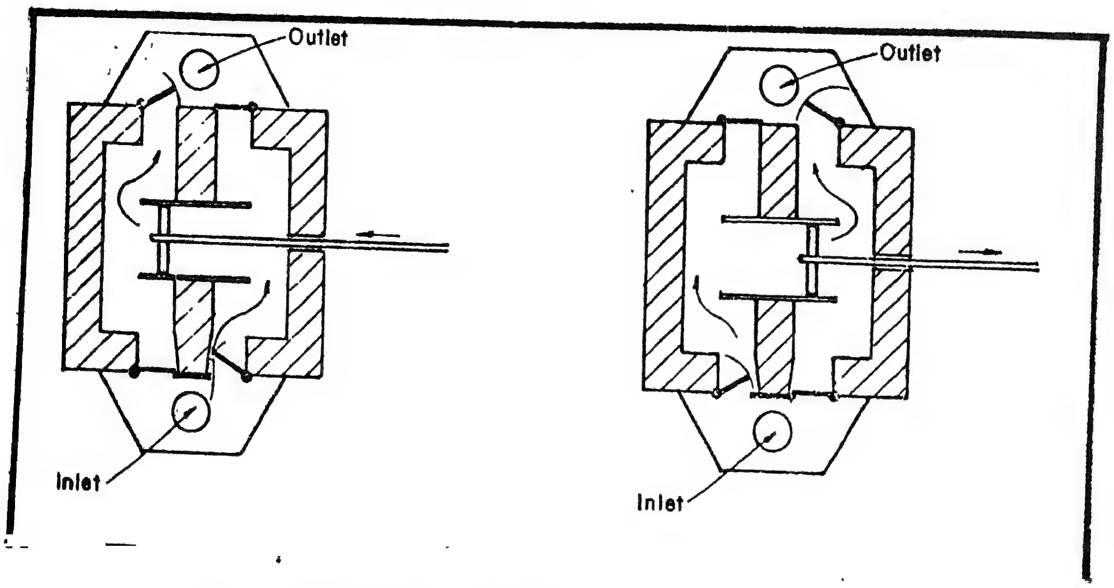

Fig. 8 : IRRI double acting piston pump

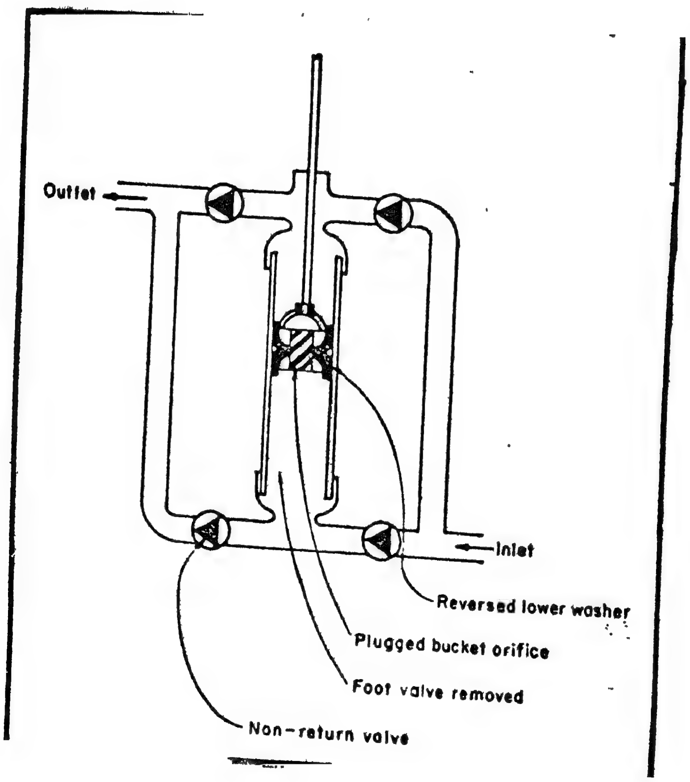

Fig. 9 : Double-acting piston-type water pump

This is similar to the single acting pump except that there is no valve or passage of water through the piston, the water by-passing the piston cylinder through pipes and valves under pressure during both upstroke and downstroke. Examples of this type of pump is found in Polomo Windmill, ITDG Wind pump.

2. <u>Diaphragm pump</u> Fig. 10.

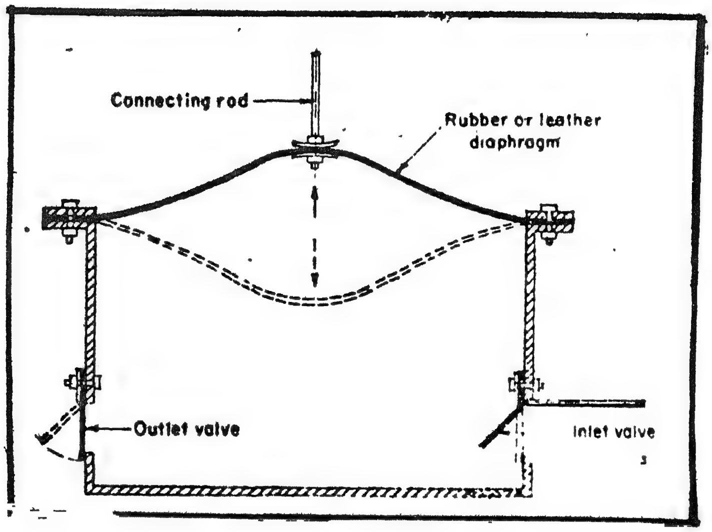

Fig. 10 : <u>Diaphragm-type water pump</u>

This consists of a cylinder closed at the lower end, with a circular diaphragm of rubber or some other flexible material fixed at the top end. A reciprocating connecting rod is fixed to the centre of the diaphragm and upon vertical movement, causes volumetric displacement in the cylinder. An arrangement of valves allows water movement in only one direction through the cylinder.

Illustrated in Fig.11 and Fig.12 is a diaphragm pump. Note the pump rod attachment (Fig.11) and the pump mounting in Fig. 12.

Diaphragm pumps have been used in NAI Windmill, Brace Research Institute's Savonius Rotor, IISc. Windmill.

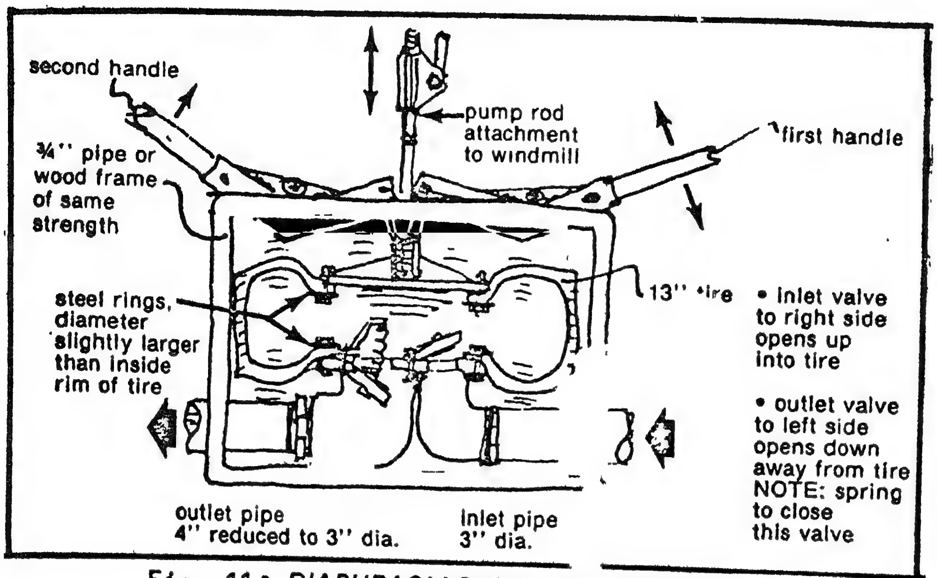

Fig. 11 : DIAPHRAGM PUMP FOR HIGH VOLUME, LOW LIFT IRRIGATION USES

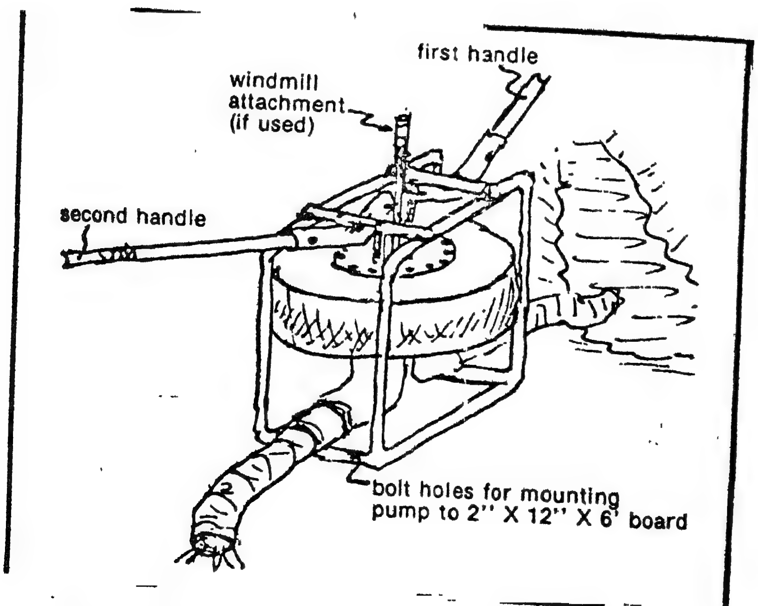

Fig. 12 : DIAPHRAGM PUMP IN ACTION

3. Rotery pumps

a. Square-wooden pallet chain pump Fig. 13.

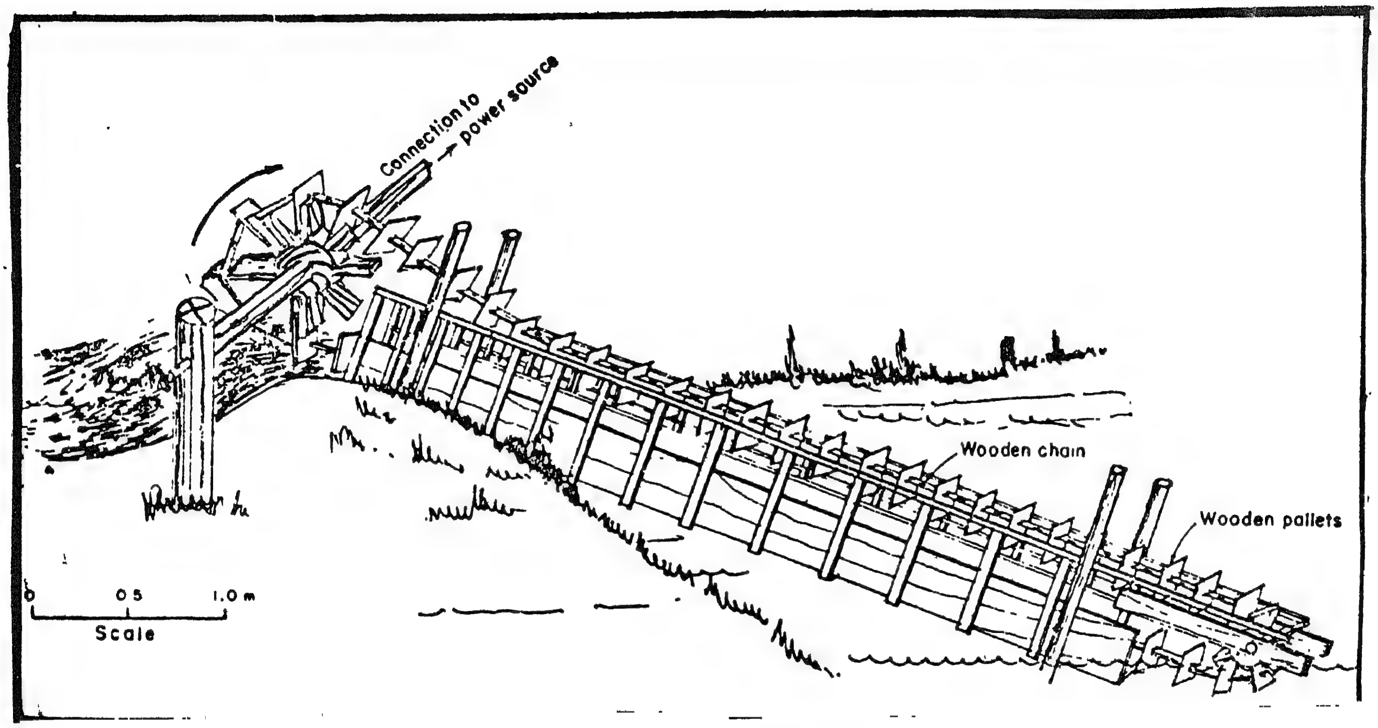

Fig. 13 : Square-wooden pallet chain pump

This is commonly used in China and Southeast Asia for an head upto 3 m and consists of rectangular wooden pallets or paddles mounted on a continuous wooden chain that runs up an inclined square section open wooden trough. The paddles and chain pass around a large wooden driving gear wheel at the top and around a small passive gear wheel, at the base of a trough which is submerged in water. This type of pump is commonly used with Chinese vertical-axis wind pump systems and with Thai high-speed wooden rotors and Thai sail rotors.

Square wooden-pallet chain pumps are often used for high volume, low head lifts and are mounted diagonally between adjacent fields or evaporating ponds and small canals.

Example : Thai Bamboo-mail windmills. Thai high speed rotors.

b. Swinging Vane Rotary Pump Fig. 14.

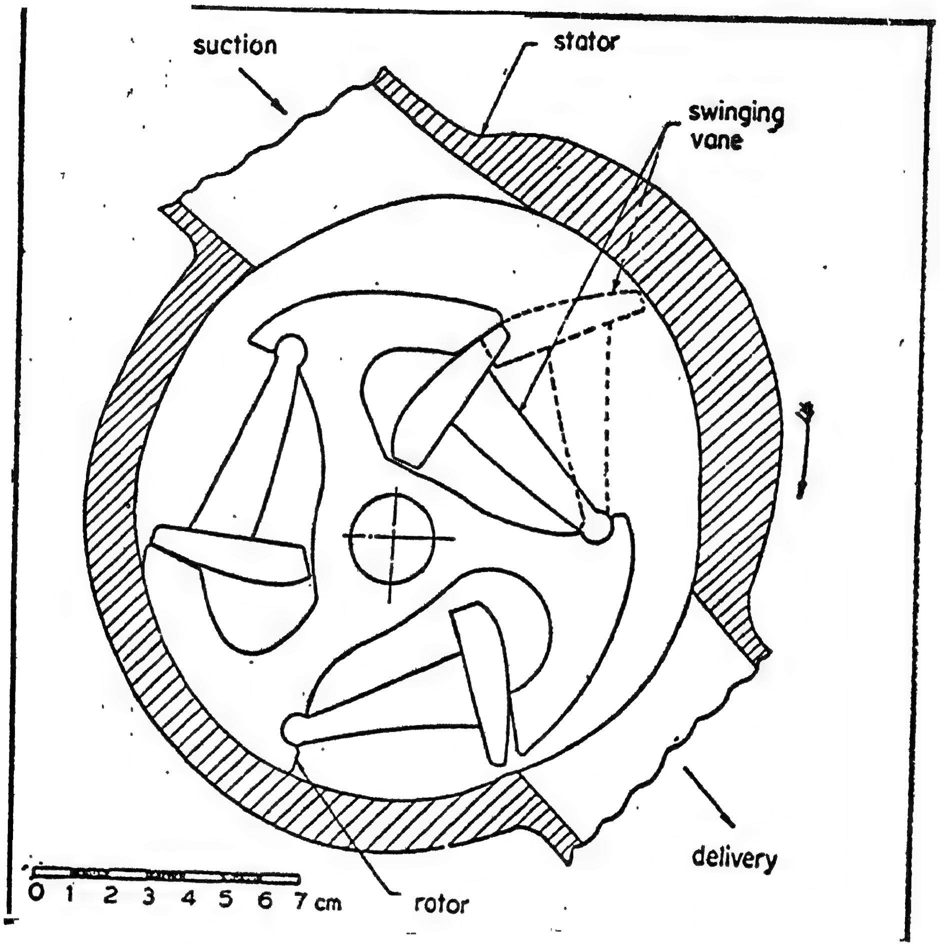

Fig. 14 : Swinging vane rotary pump (schematic) consisting of three gun metal vanes pivoted on an eccentrically mounted rotor.

This type has a rotating member eccentrically located with regard to the casing and is provided with a number of spring-loaded vanes which slide on the casing. Water is trapped between vanes and squeezed out at the discharge side as the eccentricity of the case reduces the space between vanes to zero.

Rotary pumps are self priming and are capable of operating against a suction head upto 8m. Swinging vane pumps are used for moderate volume, for low pressure and vaccum and for low speeds.

Example : NAL Windmill.

Conclusion

Matching the windmill and pump is often of crucial importance in getting the best performance for a unit.

Piston and diaphragm pump : They require a slow speed windmill and have a high starting torque. A high starting torque means that the windmill will not cut in until a high speed is reached - this wastes the power in low wind speed conditions.

Centrifugal pumps (not described in this chapter) are also often used with windmills. They require high speed windmill (or an expensive gear box). They have the advantage of a low starting torque and a speed/discharge characteristic which enables them to take advantage of high speed winds. However, they will pump very little water at low speeds which makes them most suitable for high speed gusty winds.

Rotary pumps : The swinging vane type of rotary pump is the best pump for very low speed applications.

For selection by Head and Capacity Fig. 15 (Table) can be of some help. This table can be useful as an initial guide for selecting possible pump types for low or high head requirements at three different capacity levels.

Fig. 15. Table : Selection by Capacity and Head.

Type of Pump	Low Capacity		Medium Capacity		High Capacity	
	Low Head	High Head	Low Head	High Head	Low Head	High Head
Centrifugal, Single-Stage	X	X	X	X	X	
Centrifugal, Two-Stage			X	X	X	X
Centrifugal, Multi-Stage			X	X	X	X
Centrifugal, Self-Priming		X	X	X		
Regenerative, Single-Stage		X	X			
Regenerative, Multi-Stage			X	X		
Mixed Flow					X	X
Axial Flow					X	
Bore Hole Submersible		X		X		X
Bore Hole Immersible		X		X		X
Portable Submersible	X	X	X			
Portable Immersible	X	X	X			
Reciprocating Piston			X	X	X	X
Reciprocating Plunger		X				
Radial Piston				X		
Gear		X	X	X		
Vane	X	X	X			
Screw			X	X	X	X
Diaphragm	X		X			
Peristaltic	X		X			
Flexible Vane	X					
Ejectors			X		X	

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HORIZONTAL AXIS WINDMILL DESIGNS

ANILA - 1

Designers :

Mr. V. Geethaguru, Research Technologist and
Dr. C.V. Seshadri, Director.

Institutional Affiliation :

Shri AMM Murugappa Chettiar Research
Centre (MCRC),
Photosynthesis & Energy Division,
Tharamani,
Madras 600 042
INDIA.

Background :

Anila-1 was evolved from a simple wind powered stirrer designed in 1978 for algal ponds. It won National Research Development Corporation Award in 1979.

Applications :

For nursery irrigation, domestic water supply, shrimp farming, energy forestry, etc.

Type :

Horizontal axis, bidirectional upwind sail wing device. (See Fig. 16)

Suitability :

For coastal regions with windspeeds in the range of 15-20 kmph.

Design Features :

Rotor Assembly. This comprises of :

- a straight wooden shaft either chiselled out or turned on a lathe, provided with a stub axle at each end

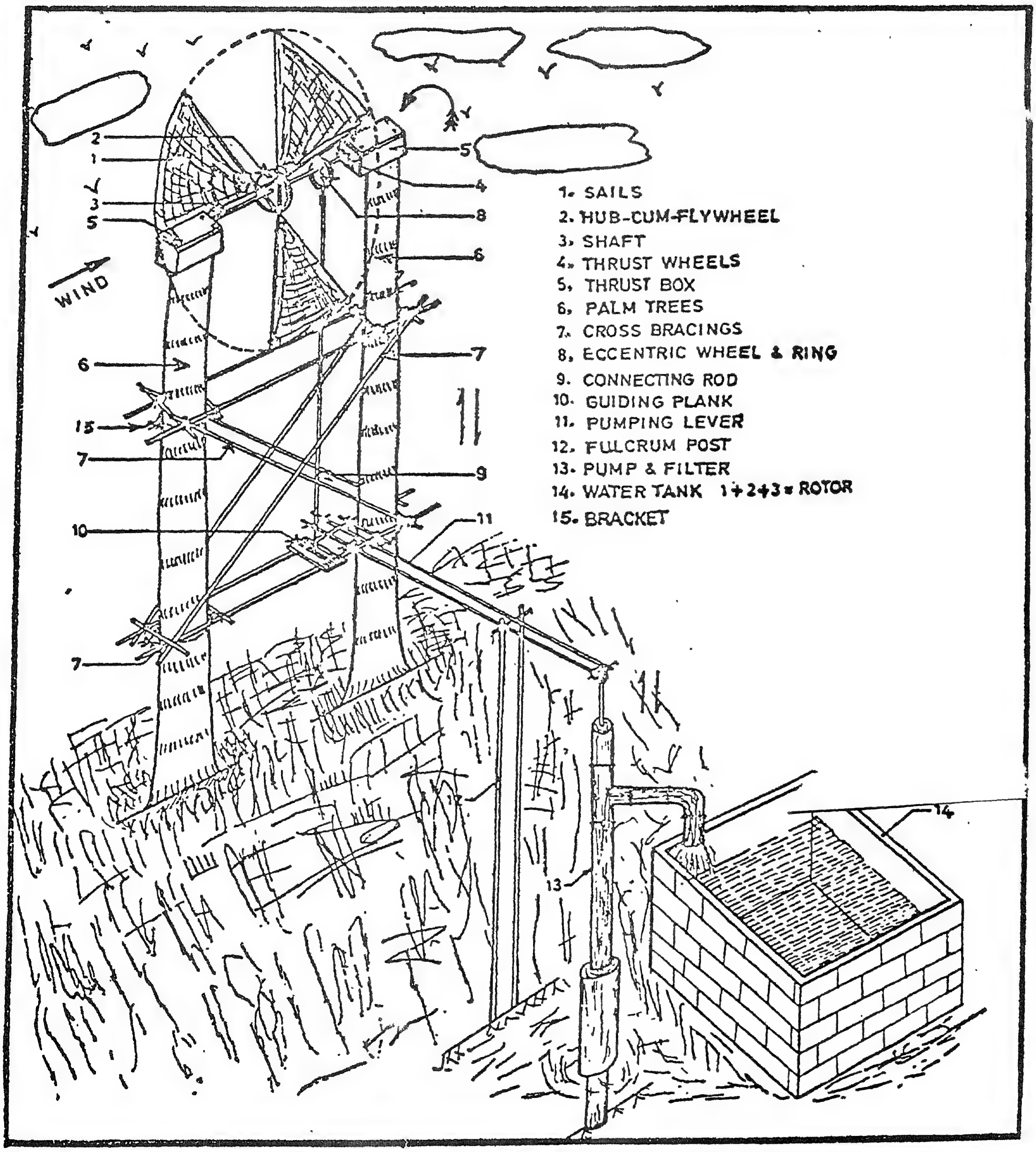

Fig. 16 : ANILA 1

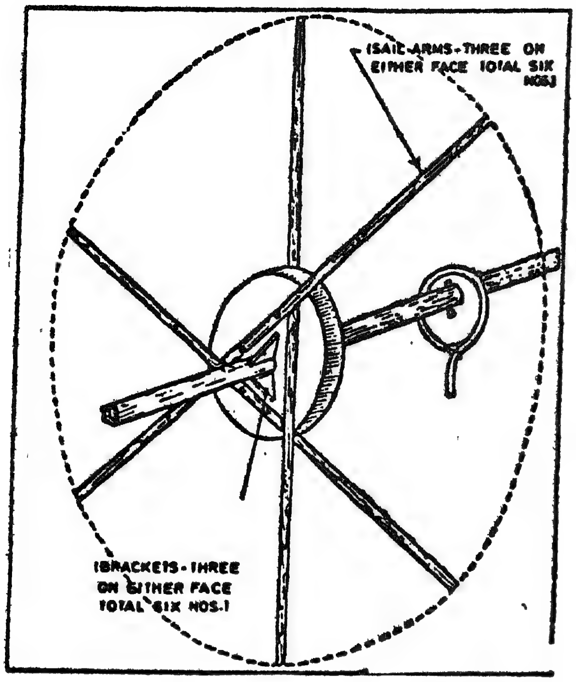

Fig. 17 : Rotor Assembly

- a wooden hub cum flywheel secured to the shaft by a key and whose thickness is such that the leading edge and trailing edge of the sails are separated in the wind direction.
- three wooden arms fastened to each other to form an equilateral triangle at the centre (Fig.17). Two such sets of spokes are placed on either face of the hub and fixed rigidly with screws.

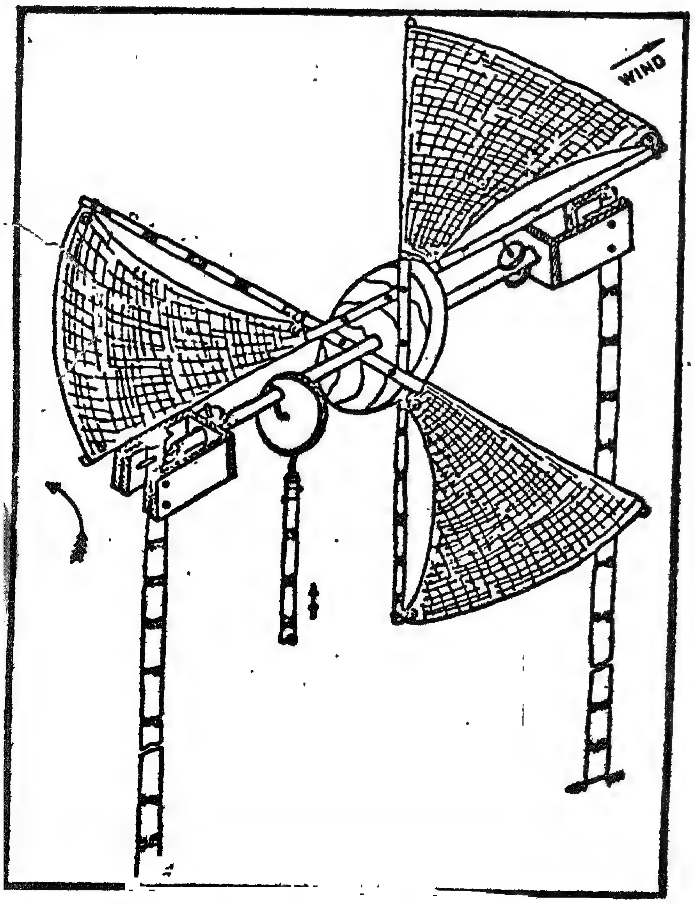

Fig. 18 : Rotor and Sail Assembly

Sails

The sails (3 in number) are triangular and are made of High Density Poly Ethylene (HDPE) backed by a fish net. They are fixed to the spokes in such a way that the entire length of the sail's leading edge is fastened to the arm whereas only the ends of the trailing edge are hooked up (as shown in Fig. 18) to allow the sail to blow out and adjust aerodynamically, depending on wind velocity and rotor speed.

Power transmission

An eccentric wooden wheel with a suitable circumferential groove is fixed to the shaft. An 'L' type shear pin transmits the torque from the shaft to the wheel which actuates a connecting rod through an MS ring encircling the

wheel along its' groove. The connecting rod is attached to a lever moving about a fulcrum. The other end of the lever actuates a reciprocating pump. (Fig. 19)

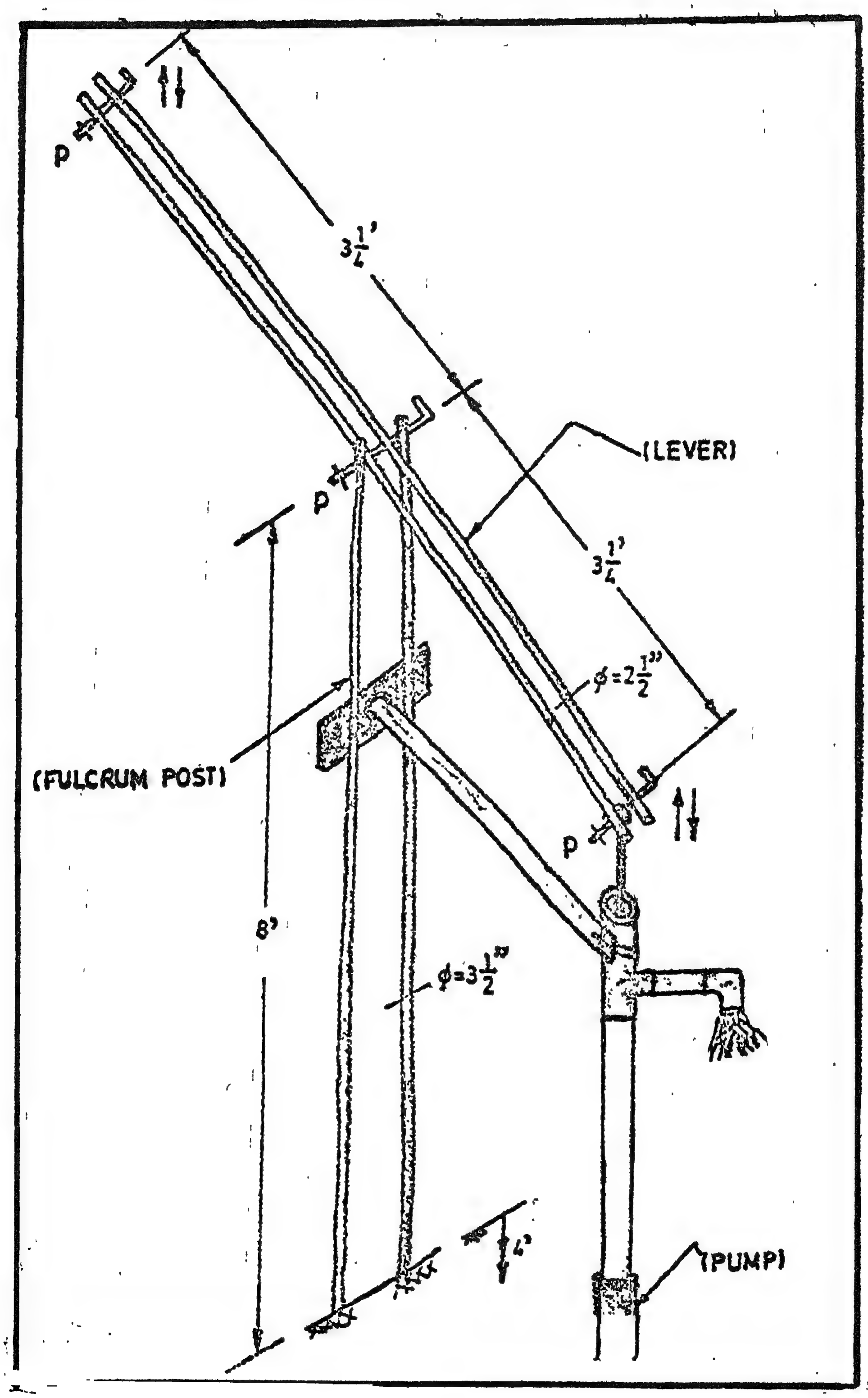

Fig. 19 : Fulcrum Post & Lever

Thrust devices

The vertical loading of the shaft is transmitted through the stub axles and the end tnrust through a pair of wooden planetary wheels to "thrust boxes" fixed on to the main poles on either end of the shaft.

Pump

A simple piston pump is used with a pump stroke of 229mm. It consists of a cylinder with a T-joint at the top for water delivery. At the bottom of the cylinder is a fitter 50mm (2") in diameter and 914mm (3') in height. A check-value enables only up-ward flow of water. The position of the check-value, height of the pump above and below ground level are illustrated in fig. (20).

Tower Structure

The shaft with the rotor is held horizontally at a suitable height by means of casuarina or teak poles or alternatively by palm trees with separate wooden blocks inserted at the top as bearings. The stub axles roll in the augured holes of the top of the poles.

Installation

The windmill should be erected to face the predominant wind direction. However, the rotor is effective even when there is wide variation in wind direction-upto 45^{0} on either side of the shaft line. When the wind direction reverses, the sails have to be rearranged by interchanging the leading and trailing arms thus making the rotor 'alive' again.

Brakin.

A wooden plain wheel attached to the shaft of the rotor (as the brake-drum with a wooden ridder on it) acts as the braking mechanism. Alternatively a nylon rope tied across the structure may be slid up to bring the rotor to a halt.

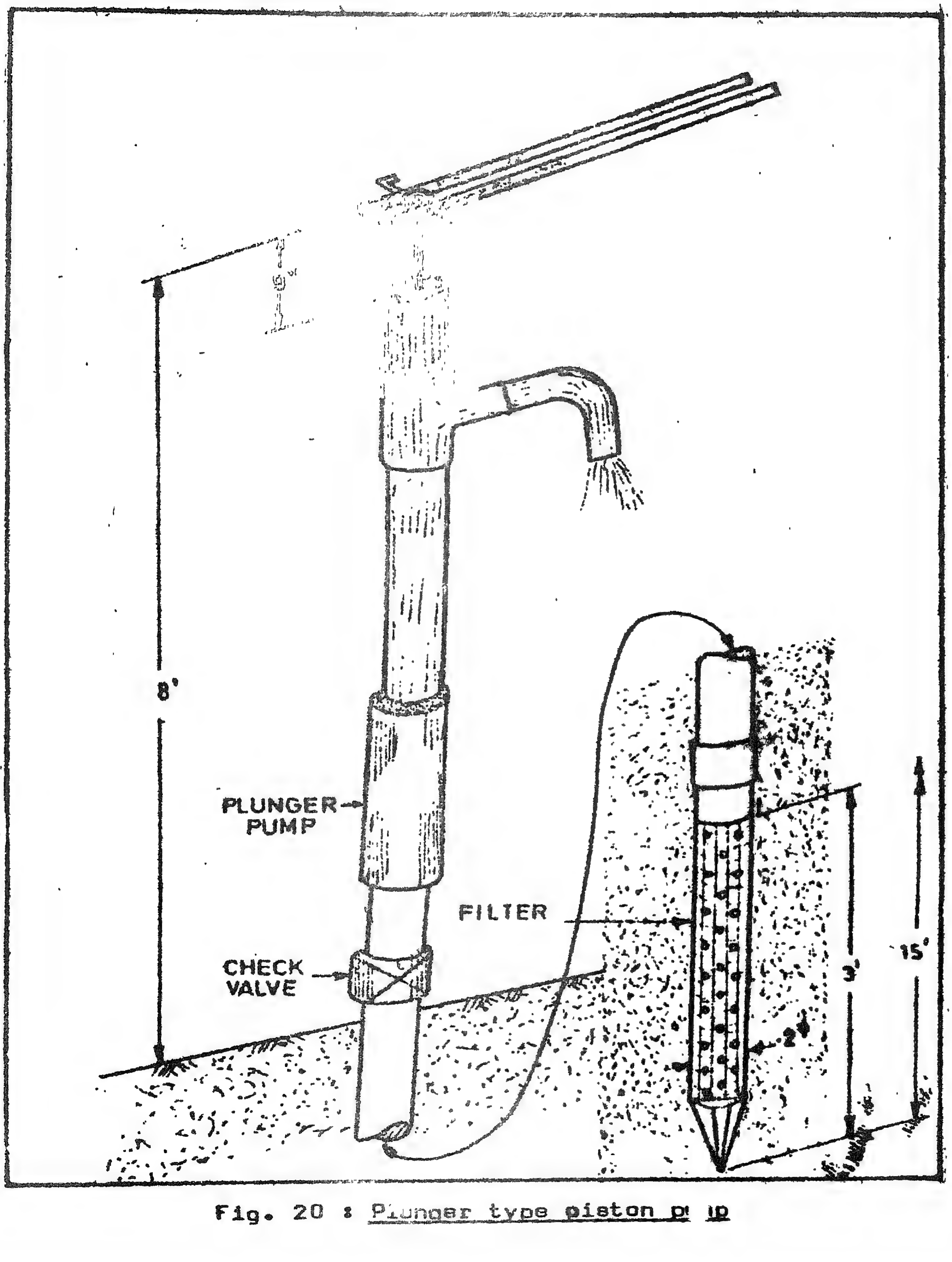

Fig. 20 : Plunger type piston pump

Technical data

Rotor diameter	366 cms
Solidity ratio	31.3
Tip speed ratio	1.5 to 2
Cut-in windspeed	10 km/hr
Rated windspeed	20 km/hr
Pump diameter	5 cms
Pump stroke	15.25 cms
Pumping head	8 metres
Discharge	1750 lph @ 20 kmph windspeed

Conclusions

The windmill can be made by village level artisans using materials normally found in villages and it does not incorporate any ball bearings.

Several units are reported to have been commissioned so far. The design knowhow (patent applied for) is available free of charge to interested users. Engineering drawings and fabrication details could be obtained from the designers.

References

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POGHIL

Designers

Mr. V. Geethaguru, Research Technologist, and
Dr. C.V. Seshadri, Director.

Industrial Affiliation

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INDIA

Background

After the successful trials of ANILA-1, the designers felt the need for another water pumping windmill which could harness the multidirectional winds in the interior areas.

Application

For nursery irrigation, domestic water supply, shrimp farming, energy forestry, etc.

Type

Horizontal axis, multi-directional, downwind sail wing device (See Fig. 21)

Suitability

For interior regions prone to multidirectional wind ranging from 15-20 kmph.

Design Features

The hub and sail assembly is similar to that of Anila-1, but the shaft is of iron and is mounted on a swivelling box. The rotor is in a downwind

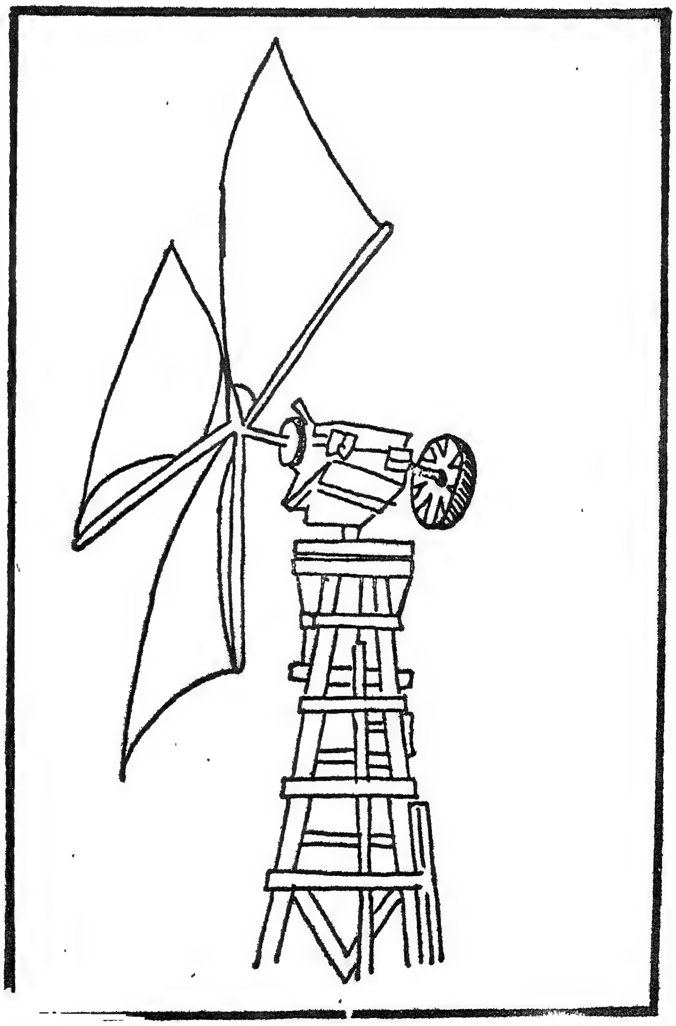

Fig. 21 : Poghil windmill

direction. The swivelling arrangement is made possible with a pair of iron tubes closely fitting as the "sliding pair".

Power transmission

A wooden cam attached to the main shaft takes up the rotor torque and actuates an "F -lever." The flat arm of the F -lever in turn operates the pump rod to lift water through a "twin-eye" link.

The shaft rolls in wooden bearing pillar blocks. A pair of planetary wheels attached to the shaft running on the box face holds the rotor against the impinging wind. A wooden flywheel attached to the other end of the shaft balances the rotor.

Braking

The windmill can be braked by a wooden wheel (brakedrum) attached to the shaft with a wooden rider acting as the brake shoe. A rope passing through the shoe can be pulled from the ground to stop the rotor.

Technical data

Rotor diameter	335 cms
Solidity ratio	31.3
Tip speed ratio	1.5 to 2
Cut-in windspeed	10 km/hr
Rated windspeed	20 km/hr
Pump diameter	5 cms
Pump stroke	11.5 cms
Pumping head	8 metres
Discharge	1500 lph @ 20 kmph wind speed.

Conclusions

The windmill can be made by village level artisans using materials normally found in villages. It does not incorporate any ball bearings. However, the fabrication involves some welding.

The design knowhow (patent applied for) is available free of charge to interested users. Engineering drawings and fabrication details could be obtained from the designers.

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CAZRI WINDMILL

Contact

Mr. S.C. Chowdhry.

Institutional Affiliation

Central Arid Zone Research Institute,
Wind Utilisation Section,
Jodhpur 342 003
INDIA

Background

The windmill was fabricated and field tested at the Institute as a part of a project in 1975.

Suitability

For regions prone to moderate multidirectional winds in the range of 8.5 to 15 kmph.

Type

Horizontal axis sail wing device (See Fig. 22).

Design Features

Rotor assembly

The rotor is made from a 37 mm diameter axle having a crankshaft with a stroke of 20 cm. Three angle-iron pieces are interwelded and bolted at an angle of 120^{o} on to a "disposal" brake drum (from a car or jeep) which is mounted on one end of the axle. The other end of the axle has double counter weights

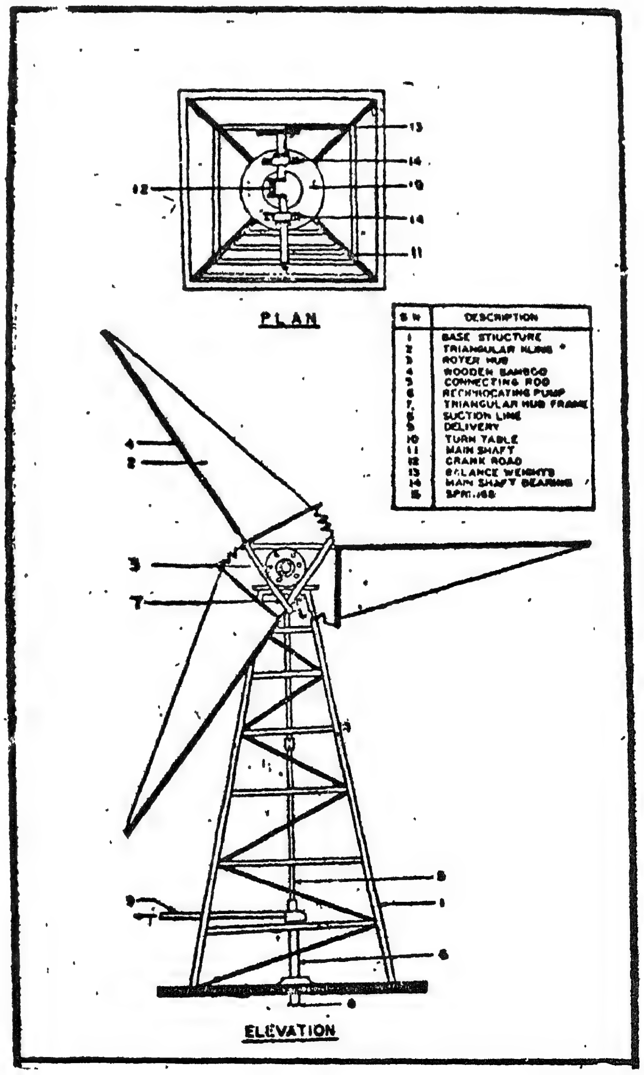


Fig. 22 : The CAZRI windmill

to balance the sail assembly as well as the connecting rod. (Fig. 23)

Auto direction mechanism

A special feature of the windmill is an auto directional mechanism to ensure quick response to changing wind directions. It consists of a round iron plate (56 cm diameter; 12 mm thick) resting on another plate (51 cm diameter) separated by a row of steel balls of 12 mm diameter placed in oil. A gasket is provided in a channel adjacent to the steel balls to protect them from the blowing sand.

The rotor assembly is mounted on the upper plate with pedestal bearings 25 mm off the centre to avoid damage from high wind-speeds. (Fig. 23)

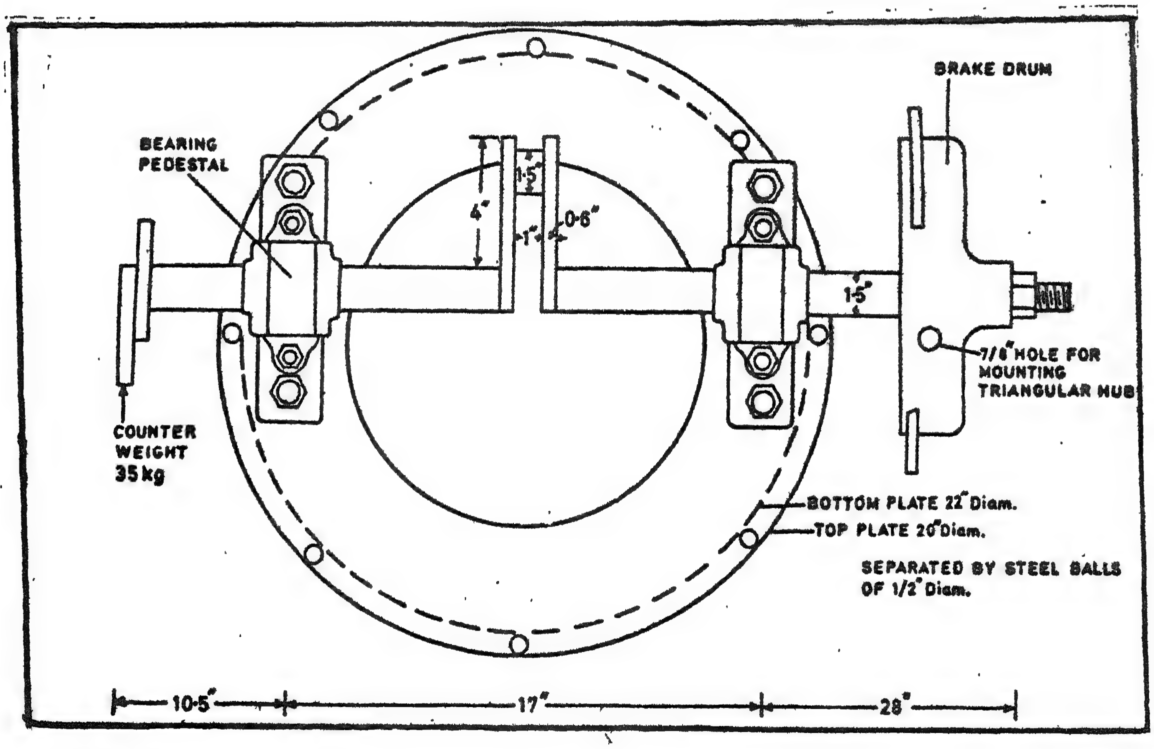


Fig. 23 : Rotor assembly with auto directional mechanism.

Sails

The sails are three in number and are made of canvas cloth in a triangular shape (3m long and 60cm base). They are installed on bamboo poles of 4m length connected to the angle iron pieces. Tension on the wings is maintained by the springs.

Power transmission

A connecting rod with a white metal bush mounted on the crank actuates a reciprocating pump.

Pump

The windmill uses a commercially available reciprocating pump with a brass cylinder of 6.4 cm diameter and 22.5 cm stroke. The windmill can pump water from 3.5 m below the ground.

Tower structure

A 6m high wooden tower made from locally available "Dhawara" round poles supports the rotor and sail assembly. It is reinforced with angle iron at joints to make it robust enough to withstand wind storms. The poles are treated with bitumen and Aldrex as a protection against white ants and soil effects. A ladder is also provided for carrying out necessary maintenance and repairs at the head of the windmill.

Technical data

Sail assembly diameter :	6.7 m
Cut-in windspeed :	8 kmph
Pump bore	4-6 cm.
Pump stroke	22.5 cm.
Suction head :	3.5 m
Discharge at 8.5 kmph	225 lph
Discharge at 15 kmph	825 lph

Conclusions

The windmill can be built largely with materials and skills available in rural areas. However, the rotor fabrication involves some machining and welding. Performance tests conducted during 1976-78 indicated encouraging results, but no steps seem to have been taken for further demonstrations.

References

1. 'A low cost-sail windmill' by S.C. Chowdhry and A. Krishnan. Research & Industry, Vol.23; June 1978; p81 - 4.
2. 'Windmill for villagers' by S.C. Chowdhry and Purushotam Sharma. Urja, June 1980; p.239 - 40.

NAI WINDMILL

Designers

Marcus Sherman, Earle Barnhart, Mac Sloan and others.

Institutional Affiliation

The New Alchemy Institute,
237, Hatchville Rd.,
East Falmouth, MA. 02536,
U.S.A.

Background

The present design (1977-78) is a culmination of four years of research and experimentation, originating from the construction of a water pumping windmill by Marcus Sherman in India during 1973-74.

Application

The windmill was primarily designed for water pumping in aquaculture projects and for garden irrigation at the Institute.

Type

Horizontal axis, downwind, sail wing device (Fig.24).

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor comprises of an axle leading to the junction of 3 tubular steel masts. The other end of the axle has a disc/bearing assembly. The rotor assembly is mounted on a steel turntable with a swivel bearing placed on top of the tower. The axle and sails are oriented downwind from the tower eliminating the need of a tail..

Sail Assembly Fig. 25.

Three Dacron sails almost rectangular in shape are attached to the masts by grommets and pegs like the rigging of a sail boat.

8 shock chords connected to the adjacent mast pull the sail root out to form a smooth surface for capturing the wind. In high winds of 24-48 kmph, increased forces on the sail

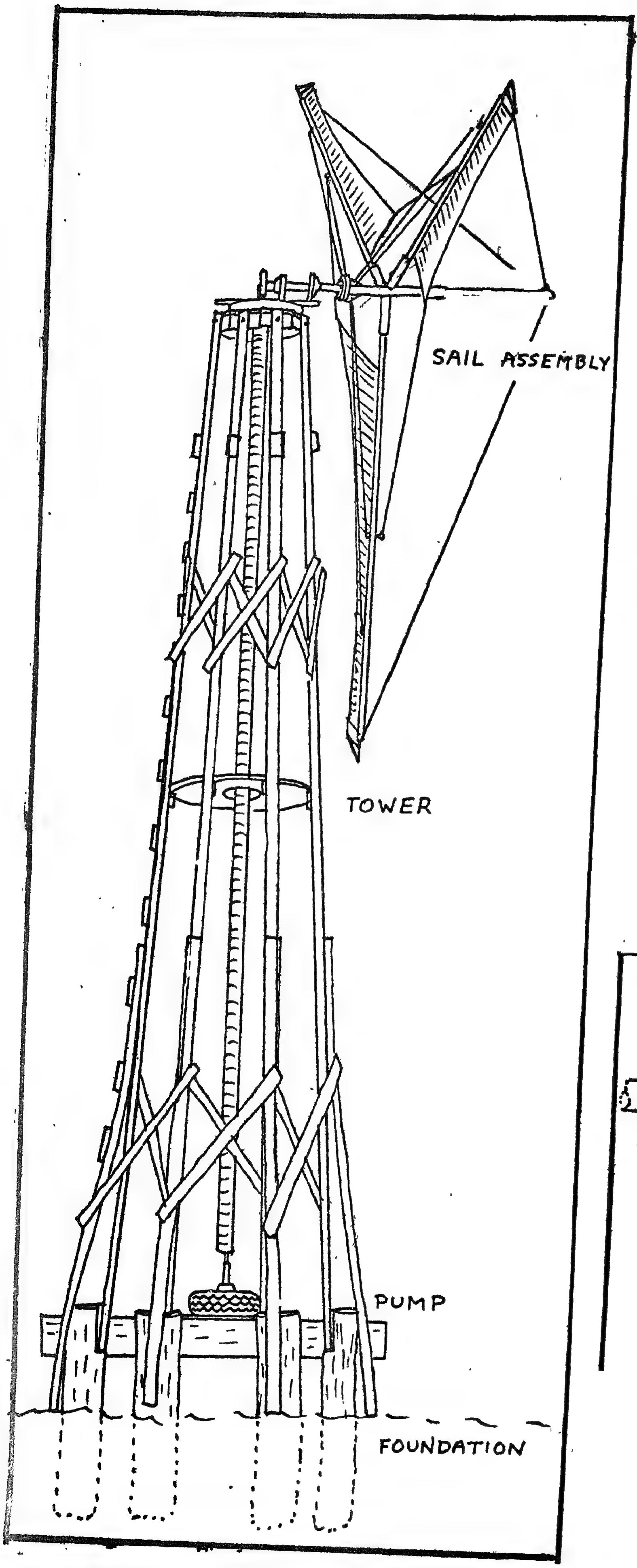


Fig. 24 : NAI Windmill

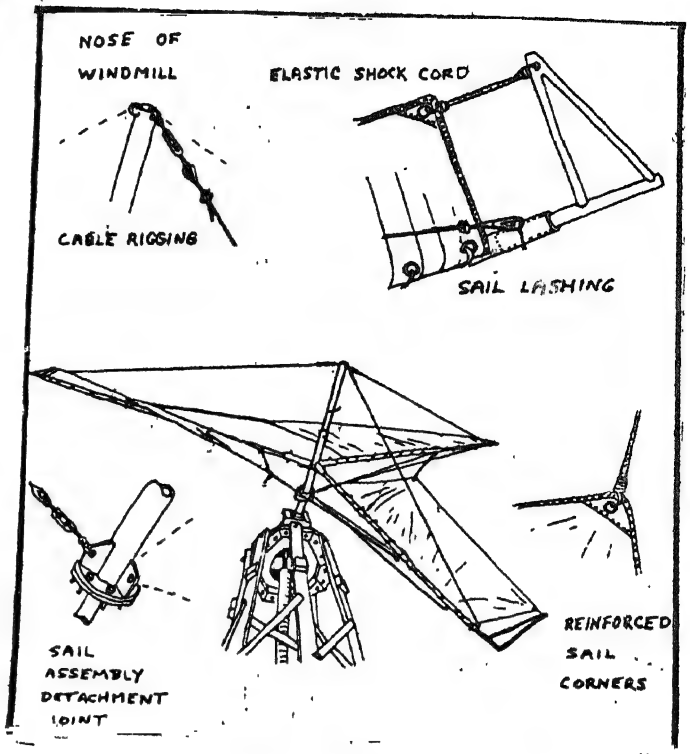


Fig. 25 : Sail Assembly

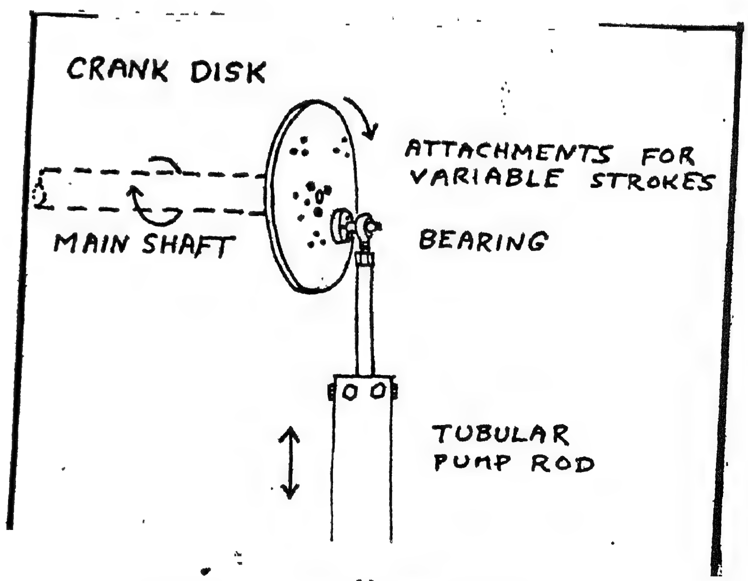


Fig.26 : The Crank disc

press downwind, stretching the elastic shock chord and allowing wind to spill past the sail. Thus shock-chords allow for automatic feathering and also easy furling (in case of winds of 48 kmph) by unhooking each elastic cord from its metal mast attachment.

The sail tips are attached to fixed triangular metal frames at the ends of each mast.

Power Transmission

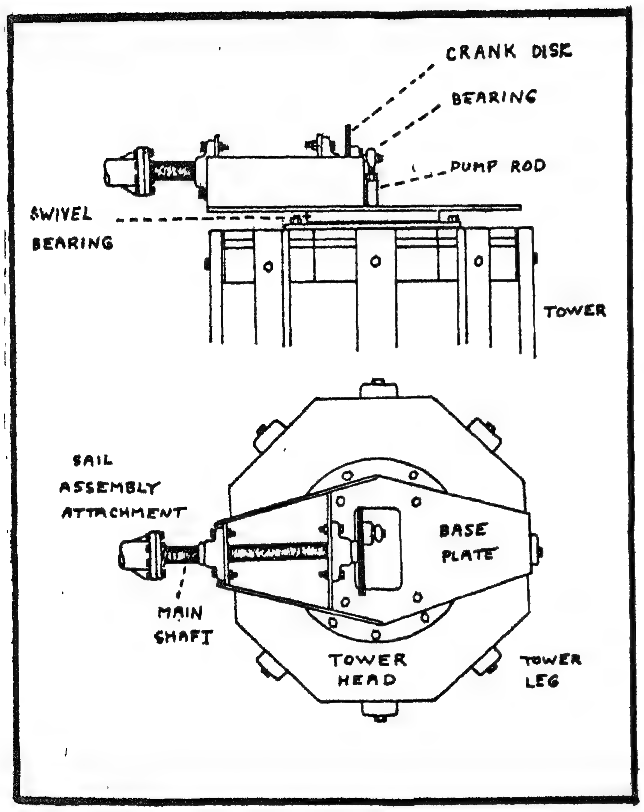


Fig. 27 : The Turntable

Wind power is transferred along the rotating axle through a pair of sealed commercial bearings. A steel disc crankshaft mounted at the base of the axle transfers the axle rotation to vertical motion of the pump shaft (Fig.26). 5 distinct stroke settings are provided by holes drilled at different radii from the disc centre.

The adjustable stroke disc is centered directly above a hole in the turntable (Fig.27) through which passes the pump shaft. From the disc, power is carried down the tower along a three inch diameter shaft to a diaphragm tire pump at ground level. (Fig. 28)

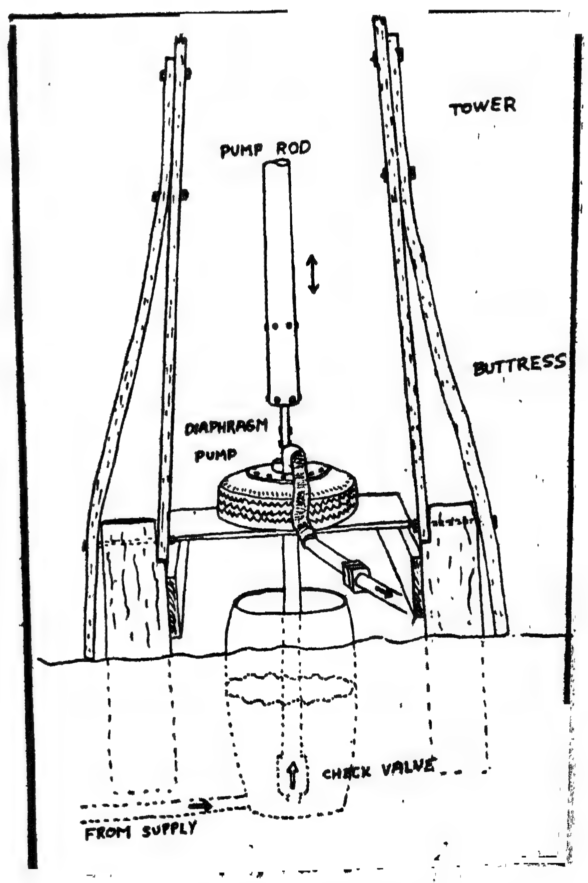


Fig. 28 : Diaphragm Tire Pump

Pump (See Fig.28)

The windmill uses a custom-made diaphragm pump which consists of a automobile rubber tire placed on top of air inlet with a reciprocating pump rod fixed to the centre of the diaphragm. The pump stroke of the windmill has 5 settings depending on the attachment point of the pump rod to the crank disc.

Tower (See Fig.24)

The 8m (26 feet) wooden lattice tower is made of eight 2 x 4 legs bolted to buried sections of telephone pole. Curved wooden buttresses add support at the base and 2 sets of lattice work give additional stability above. A second platform rests approximately half way up the tower.

Operating Data

Discharge: 3.3 litre per 50mm (2") stroke @ 13 - 15 kmph.

Conclusion

Modifications are still underway (Ref.3) for revising some components requiring machine shop skills and equipment for construction. The redesigned unit is expected to be fabricated with moderate skills and readily available welding equipment. One unit has been reported to be working flawlessly in the aquaculture project, pumping close to 34000 litres (900 gallons) per hour in a 16 kmph (10 mph) windspeed.

References

1. An Advanced Sail Wing for Water-Pumping Windmills, by Earle Barnhart. The Journal of New Alchemists, 3,; 1976. p. 25-7.
2. The New Alchemy Sailwing, by Earle Barnhart and Gary Hirshberg. The Journal of the New Alchemists, 5, 1979. p. 31-6.
3. The Sailwing Water Pumping Windmill by Gary Hirshberg. New Alchemy Newsletter June/September; 1979; p.1.

BISHOPS WINDMILL

Contact

T.E. Sweeney,
166 Belford Ave.,
Rutherford, N.J. 07070,
U.S.A.

Background

The conceptual design of the windmill described below was the result of a study undertaken for Rev. Luc Garnier, Anglican Bishop whose intention was to assist peasants of Haiti in combining wind power and fish farming.

Application

Water pumping in fish farming.

Type

Horizontal axis, upwind, sail wing device. (Fig.29 on next page).

Suitability

Regions affected by trade winds.

Design features

Rotor Assembly

It consists of a pair of circular discs (A) that comprise the rotor hub and to which are attached 3 sails (B) Each sail is connected by a peri-pheral cable (N) for purpose of structural integrity. There is a lance (L) (Fig.29) protru-ding forward from the rotor and from the tip of the lance, drag cables (M) are fitted to each of the sail tips.

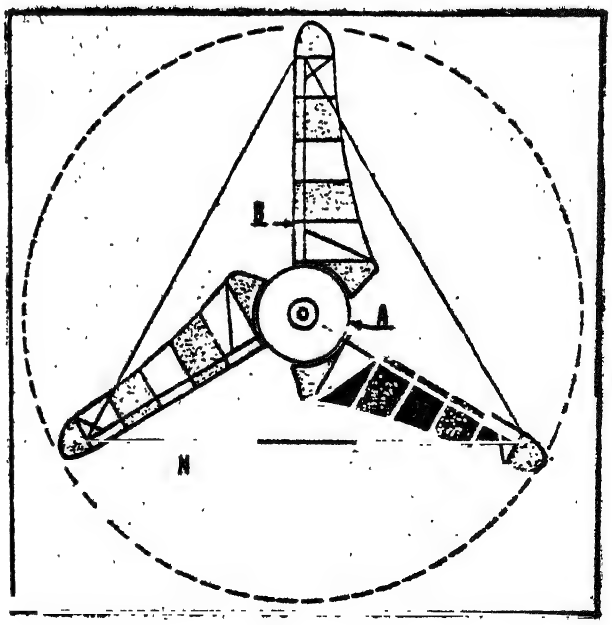


Fig. 30 : Rotor Planform

Sails

The sails, 3 in number, are made out of Dacron sail cloth.

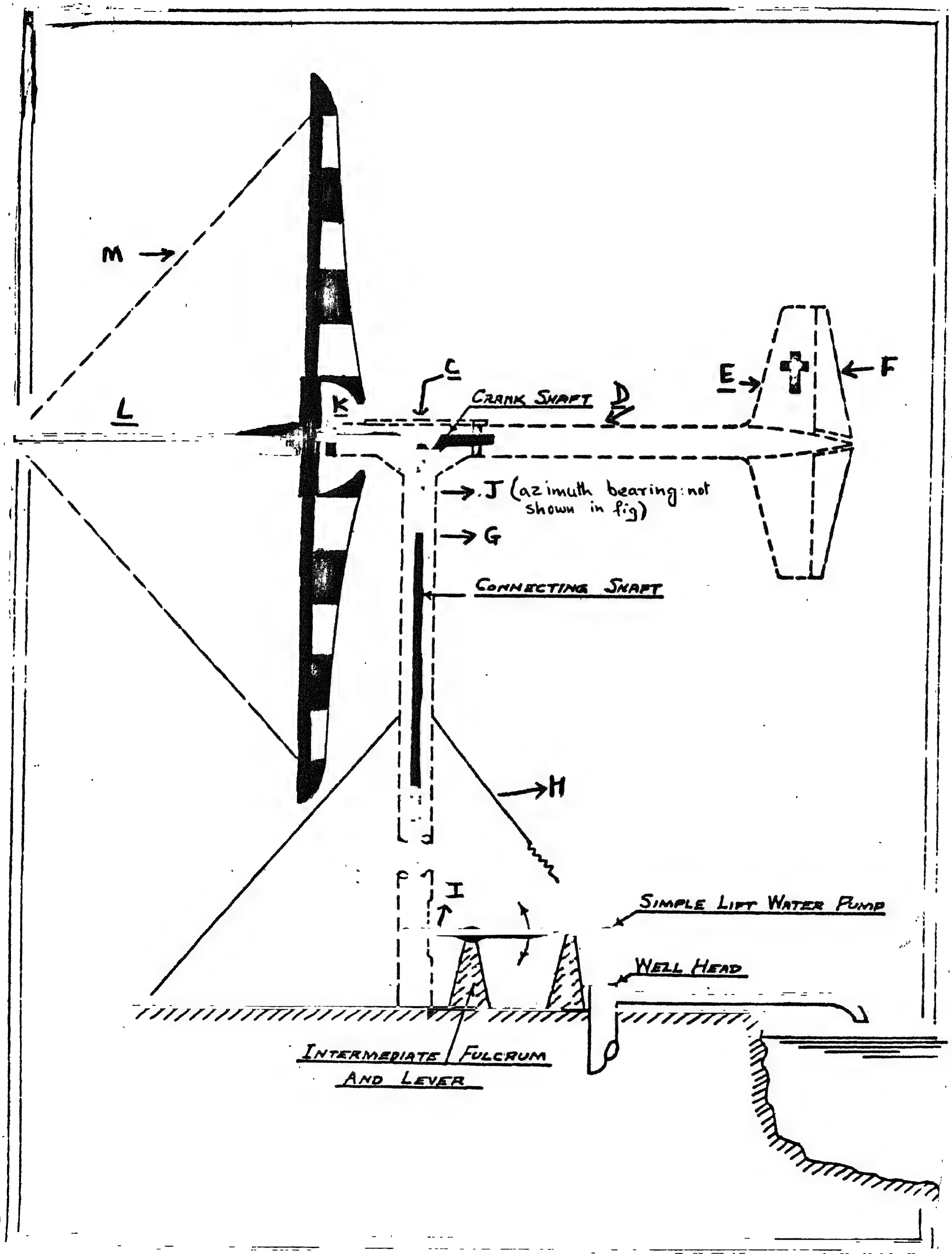


Fig. 29 : Bishops windmill

Boom and Mast

The rotor assembly is fitted to the horizontal boom (D) by means of the rotor shaft through a thrust bearing (K) and a self aligning bearing immediately up-stream of the boom-mast fitting (C). Both the boom and mast (G) are aluminium tubes welded at their juncture. Immediately below the boom-mast fitting is the azimuth bearing (J) which permits the entire upper assembly to constantly and automatically orient itself into the wind.

Tail Assembly

The tail end of the boom is fitted with a fin (E) for adequate directional stability and trim tabs (F) to off-set the torque produced by the operating windmill.

Transmission

At the juncture of the boom and mast is a crank which sets the connecting shaft into reciprocating motion, which is transmitted via an output shaft (I) to a simple lift water pump with the aid of a fulcrum and lever mechanism.

Foundation

Two types of foundations are suggested : (Fig. 31a) for solid terrain and (Fig. 31b) for more sandy or muddy ground. In the second type it is suggested that a disc of concrete be used as the supporting platform. In both cases the mast is pin connected to the central foundation and stabilized in the vertical position by shrouds as shown in figures.

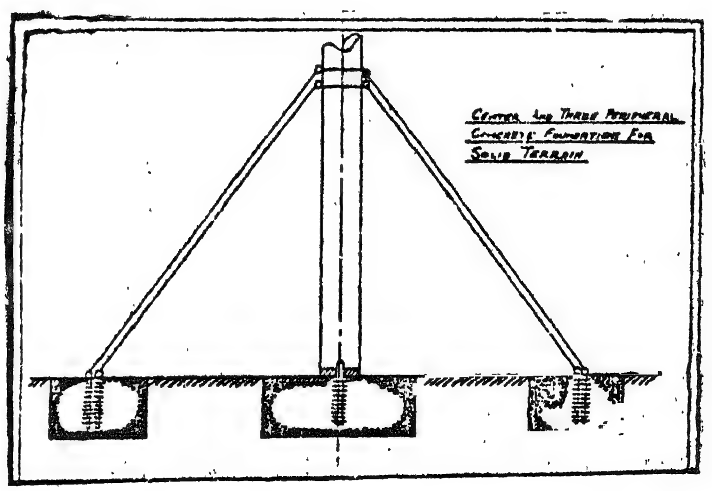


Fig. 31a : Foundation for solid terrain

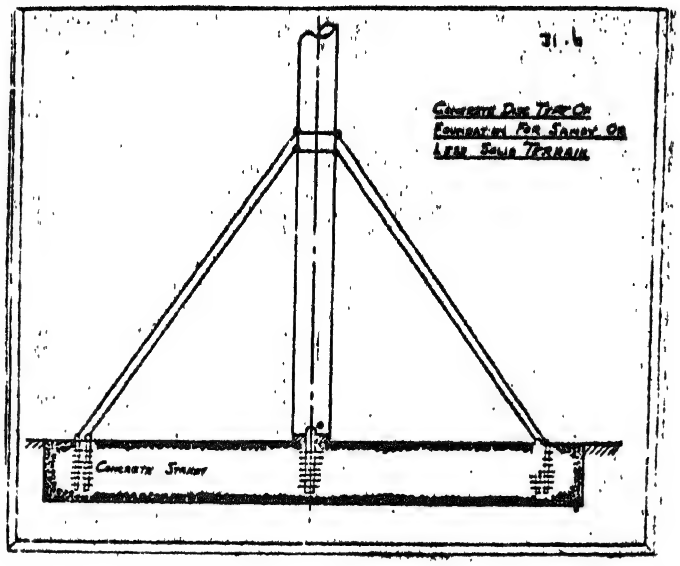


Fig. 31b : Foundation for less solid terrain

Conclusion

The windmill structure is largely aluminium tubing, steel cables, marine fittings, and dacron cloth for sails. However, the windmill can be modified by using locally available materials like wood (bamboo for sail spars etc.)

Reference

1. The Bishop's Windmill by T.E. Sweeney. July 1976. 25p. (Available from Volunteers in Appropriate Technology, 3706 Rhode Island Ave., Mt. Rainer, Maryland 20822).

BAMBOO-MAT-WINDMILLS

Institutional Affiliation

National Energy Administration,
Wind Energy Unit,
Pibultham Villa,
Kasatsuk Bridge,
Bangkok 5,
THAILAND.

Background

Several type of windmills are widely in use in Thailand in the region near Samut Songkram.

Application

For brine pumping at the salt farms.

Type

Horizontal axis, slow speed, bamboo-mat sail windmill (Fig.32)

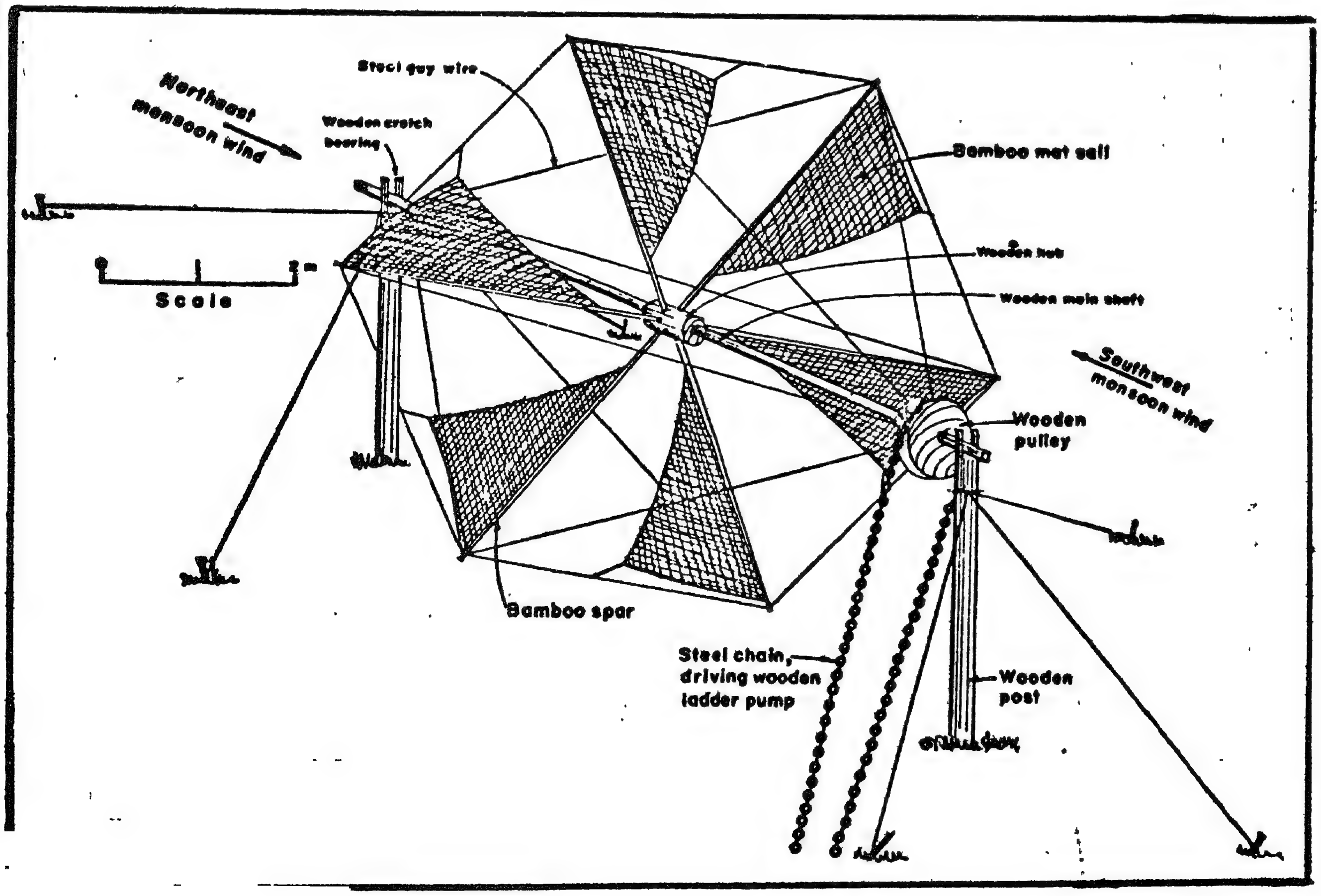


Fig. 32 : Thai sail rotor water pump

Suitability

Regions with average windspeeds ranging from 13-17 kmph.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor which is 7 to 8 m in diameter consists of a 30cm diameter wooden hub mounted in the centre of a 5 m long, 10cm square main shaft. Six bamboo spars radiate from the hub t[illegible] tips of each spar are braced by steel wires to points near the opposite ends of the main shaft. Each end of the main shaft is rounded to fit in a notch (journal bearing) cut in the top of each of the two vertical wooden supporting poles.

Sails

There are 6 sails made of triangular mat woven from split bamboo and reinforced with nylon cord. Each sail is fastened by wooden slats and nails along its long edge to a bamboo spar radiating from the hub. The apex of each sail is held tight by a nylon cord loop connected to 1 cm diameter nylon rope which is stretched around the rotor circumference between the tips of each spar. A manually activated, quick release sail-feathering device is incorporated at each loop connection (Fig.33)

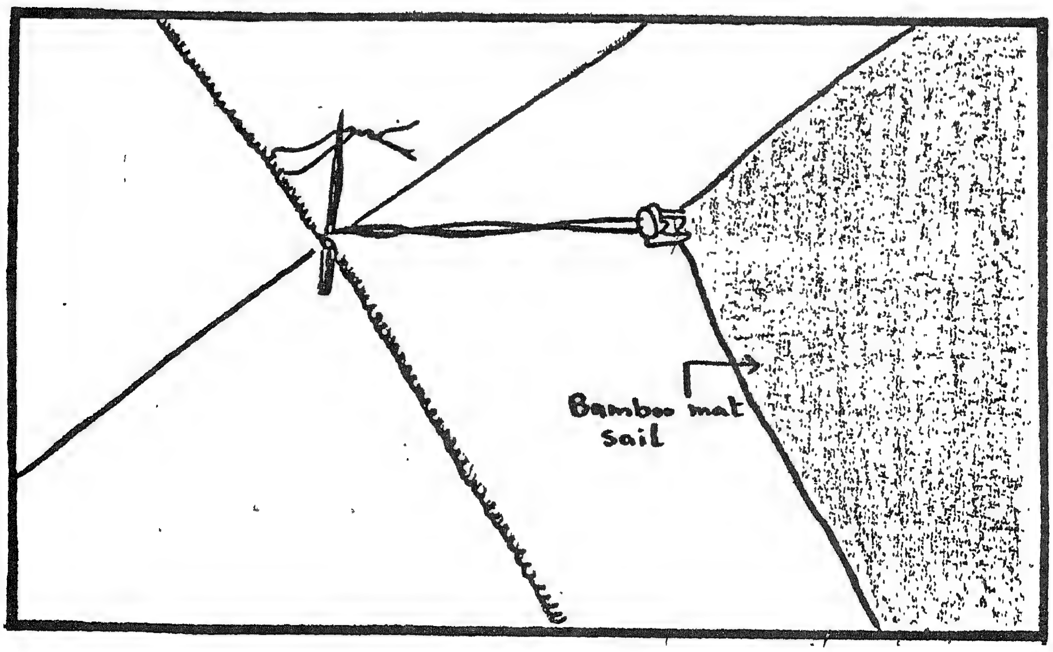


Fig. 33 : Quick release sail feathering device

Power Transmission

Power is transmitted 12 m diagonally by a steel chain of 2.5 cm long open links from a 0.7 m diameter wooden pulley mounted at one end of the main shaft to a 6.5 m diameter wooden pulley near the ground which drives the power shaft of an open-trough wooden-pallet chain pump.

Pump

The open trough square-wooden pallet chain pump used with the windmill is illustrated in Fig. 14

Tower Structure

The stationary support structure of two wooden poles is set in the ground in a fixed direction to receive the winds of the southwest monsoon from one side and the winds of the northeast monsoon from the other side.

Operating Data

Rotor diameter 7 to 8 m.
Starting wind velocity : 1.7m/sec.

Average Windspeed	Pumping head	Average discharge
kmph	m	litres/sec
17	0.55	17.3
13	0.60	12.8

Conclusion

These bamboo-mat sail windmills can be locally made using a minimum of carpentary skills and tools.

Detailed technical drawings of this type of windmill have been prepared by the Agricultural Engineering Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative, Thailand.

Reference

1. 'Research, Development and Use of Wind Energy in Thailand' by the National Energy Administration (Thailand). Proceedings of the Meeting of the Expert Working Group on the Use of Solar and Wind Energy. Energy Resources Development Series No. 16. New York, UN, 1976. p. 108-114.

CRETAN WINDMILLS

Windmills of Lassithiou, Crete

Background

Prominent in the Mediterranean region and historically used for grinding corn and pressing olive oil, these windmills were adapted in Crete for water pumping. At least 6,000 of these devices are now in use in the broad fertile plain of Lassithiou which is isolated in the mountains and some hundreds are also in use in other parts of Crete.

Applications

Pumping water for seasonal irrigation of intensively cultivated plots of vegetables and grains.

Type

Horizontal axis, mono-directional sail wing windmill. (Fig.34)

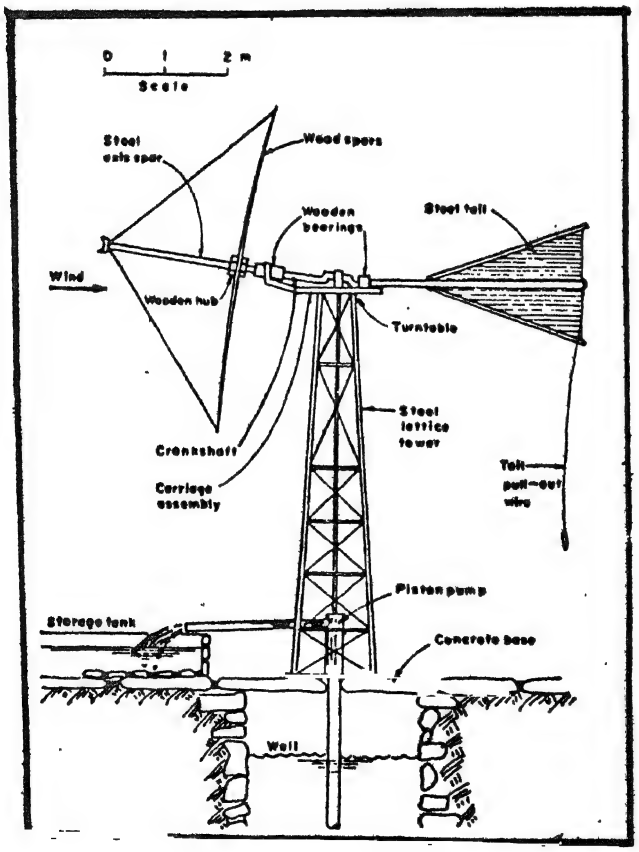


Fig. 34 : Cretan windmill

Suitability

Regions with average wind of 8 kmph.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

It consists of a wooden hub of 30 cm diameter. The hub slips over a crank shaft made of 5 cm diameter, 160 cm long mild steel rod. 8 wooden spars each 2.7 m long radiate out from the hub to form a total windmill diameter of 5.4 m. An axial spar of angle iron extend 2 m out in front of the hub along the main axis of the crank shaft. Steel wires radiating back and out from the end of the axial spar to the tips of the radial spars provide bracing against strong winds, and steel wires between the tips of all the radial spars provide additional bracing. A 60 cm diameter flat steel ring around the hub is bolted to each spar to keep them secured tightly within the hub.

Turntable

The turntable, riveted to the top of the 4 tower legs, is made of a 160 cm long piece of 5 cm mild steel angle iron bent into a 50 cm diameter ring to form a flat horizontal greased bearing surface for the carriage. The carriage, rectangular angle iron frame 35 cm wide and 140 cm long, connected by 4 bolts to two 35 cm long pieces of angle iron riveted to a 45 cm diameter flat steel ring which rotates on the bottom inside surface of the turntable ring. This arrangement keeps the carriage firmly attached to the top of the tower, at the same time allowing it and the attached shaft, sails etc. to rotate when the wind direction changes.

Tail Assembly

A triangular tail of corrugated sheet steel 1.5 m x 1.5 m x 1 m is supported by two 2 m long pieces of angle iron from the rear of the carriage. (Some units have manually-operated tail pole with no vane).

Power Transmission

The crankshaft incorporates a U-shaped crank which gives a stroke of 15 cm. A 2 cm diameter steel connecting rod attached with two bolts to a wooden crank bearing transfers the rotary

motion of the crankshaft into vertically reciprocating motion of the pump piston.

Pump

A 13 cm diameter, 15 cm stroke piston pump made from a discarded cannan shell and fitted with a leather foot valve and leather sealed piston, is mounted on the base in the centre of the tower. A 15 cm thick concrete slab covering a 2 m diameter, 7 m deep well forms the base of the windmill.

Braking

The windmill can be stopped during operation by pulling the tail chord so that the surface of the sails is parallel to the wind.

Operating Data

The Cretan windmill start pumping at a wind velocity of 8 kmph and reaches optimum performance of 25 RPM at 13 kmph.

Lift : 5 cm.
Discharge : 3000 litres/hr

Conclusion

All the wooden bearings and spars are of local origin. The metal shaft and lengths of angle iron are fabricated using ordinary black-smith's tools and skills. Recently some electric welding has been utilised for construction of improved crankshaft and hubs.

The Cretan design has gained widespread use and several versions of this design have been constructed in different countries.

References

1. "Development of wind energy utilization in Asia and the Pacific." Proceedings of the Meeting of the Expert Working Group on the use of Solar and Wind Energy. Energy Resources Development Series No.16. New York, UN, 1976. p.65-66.

MADURAI WINDMILL

Designers

Marcus Sherman.

Institutional Affiliation

Madurai Windmill Committee,
69, Rajan Road,
Madurai,
Tamil Nadu,
INDIA.

P.S. The Committee does not exist anymore.

Background

This windmill is an adaptation of the traditional Greek sail-wing windmill design and is the fourth in series of prototypes that have been built near Madurai. The windmill was completed in March 1975.

Application

Pumping water from open wells.

Type

Horizontal axis, multidirectional sail wing windmill. (Fig.35)

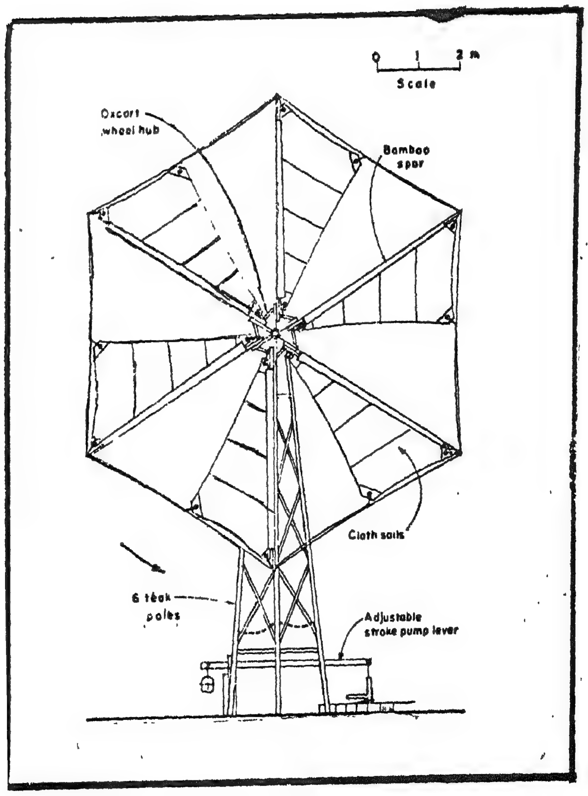


Fig. 35 : Madurai prototype sail rotor water pump.

Suitability

In regions with both low and high wind velocities.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor consists of an ox cart wheel hub with 8 wooden spokes. The spokes are braced to each other with wood. A bamboo arm is attached to each spoke with two "U" bolts. A hole in the Centre of the hub fits onto the front end of the crankshaft and is secured by a 1.6 cm bolt "Colter pin". Eight 4.5 m long bamboo poles radiate out from the hub to form a total windmill diameter of 10 m. A central supporting spar of bamboo extends 2 m in front of the hub along the main axis of the crank shaft, which is made of 3.2 cm mild steel rod. Eight single-strand steel wires radiate out and back from the tip of this central spar to the tip of each bamboo arm for providing bracing against strong winds. Wires between the tips of all the radial arms provide additional bracing.

Sails

There are 8 right-triangular sails made from khakhi cloth. A 10 cm guide sleeve on the hypotenuse side of each sail enables it to slip on and off the bamboo arms. The tip and hub ends of the sleeve are tied securely to their respective ends of the bamboo arms. The 90^{o} corner of each sail is secured by a rope of coconut husk fibre to the tip of the adjacent arm.

Turntable

The base of the turntable consists of a steel truck tire rim with an inside diameter of 23 cm. The truck rim is drilled and bolted to the tops of the teak poles. The smooth circular platform by the inside of the rim is the bearing surface upon which the turntable carriage sits and rotates. The turntable carriage which is made of 1.5 m x 36 cm rectangular iron angle angle frame is secured to the turntable base by 4 bolts which are fixed to two 25 cm pieces of angle iron which rotate on the bottom inside surface of the turntable base. This arrangement keeps the carriage firmly attached to the top of the tower and enables rotor and the tail to turn when the wind direction changes.

Tail Vane

A 1.3 m x 2.5 m rectangular tail made of bamboo malting in a light teakwood frame is supported by a 3.7 m long piece of heavy duty bamboo poles from the rear of the turntable carriage with two "U" bolts and is braced with guy wires. The tail keeps the sail always facing the wind.

Transmission

The crankshaft directly transfers the horizontal rotary motion from the windmill sails into the vertically reciprocating motion which operates the piston pump. The crankshaft which has a crank of 3.2 cm mild steel rod welded at the centre gives a total stroke of 13 cm.

Pump

The pump used in this windmill is a piston pump with a 10 cm bare and a 61 cm maximum stroke. The pump is attached in the bottom of the well at the end of 9.1 m of 5 cm steel pipe suspended from a stone pillar. The top of the pump piston connecting rod passes up through and out of the top end of the pipe and is secured to the end of the variable stroke pump lever. A 2.5 m long 5 cm x 20 cm teak beam is mounted at the base of the windmill by a fixed axis point at one end and attached to the pump piston rod at the other end. The bottom end of the wooden crankshaft connecting rod is fixed to this lever by a steel bracket at a point between the ends of the lever. This point can be varied to change the length of stroke delivered to the pump connecting rod. The pump lever is also important because it increases the stroke of the crankshaft from 13 cm at the crankshaft to a minimum of 18 cm and a maximum of 36 cm at the pump connecting rod.

Tower

The tower is made of six 8 m long teak poles bolted at the bottom to the steel anchors in the foundation and bolted at the top to the base of the turntable. The base of the tower is 1.8 m in diameter. There are two sets of cross braces nailed to the inside of the tower and a set of internal guy wires. Ladder steps are nailed to the inside. Five additional steps nailed around the tower 1 m above ground provide a standing platform for the operator while he is adjusting the sails.

Braking

The windmill can be manually braked by pulling the ropes hanging from the end of the bamboo tail boom. This pulling of the tail into the wind turns the windmill carriage so that the sails turn out of the wind and stop rotating. Alternatively, automatic braking can be achieved by using a 1.3 cm coconut fibre rope as the tension member from the 90^{o} corner of each sail to the tips of the adjacent arm. In high wind this weakest connection in the energy transfer breaks before load on the other material becomes destructive.

Technical Data

Rotor diamerer	:	10 m
Pump diameter	:	10 cm bore
Pump stroke	:	13-35 cm (variable)
Starting wind velocity	:	6 km/hr

During April 1975, the windmill was performing as under :

Windspeed	Head	Discharge
6-8 km/hr	9.2 m	1635 litres/hr

Conclusion

The basic structure is made of teak and bamboo wood. Steel rod is used for crankshaft. Steel wires for guying and khadi cloth for sails. There is some welding involved in the construction of the crank. There are no gears or pulley in the driving mechanism.

Design optimisation and testing was carried out by the Agricultural Engineering Division at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (Dairy Road, New Delhi 110012). Construction plans are available from the TOOL Foundation. (Mauritskade 619, Amsterdam 1092 AD, Netherlands)

References

1. "The design and construction of an appropriate water pumping windmill for agriculture in India" by Marcus M. Sherman. Appropriate Technologies for Semiarid Areas: Wind and Solar Energy for Water Supply. Berlin, German Foundation for International Development, 1975. 95-111.

POLOMO WINDMILL

Designers

E.O. Pullock, J.R. Swart and others.

Institutional Affiliation

The American Christian Mission,
Omo, Lake Rudolph,
ETHIOPIA.

Appraisal : Peter Fraenkel,
Intermediate Technology Development Group,
9, King Street,
LONDON WC2E 8HN.

Background

The windmill was designed in 1974 for substituting further imports of American Dempster windmills which were found successful in irrigating the Gemu Gufa province on the west bank of the Omo River in Ethiopia.

Application

Low lift irrigation with suction lift upto 6 m.

Type

Horizontal axis, 'Cretan' sail wing device (Fig.36 on next page).

Suitability

Areas prone to multidirectional winds in the range of 16-24 kmph.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly (Fig. 37)

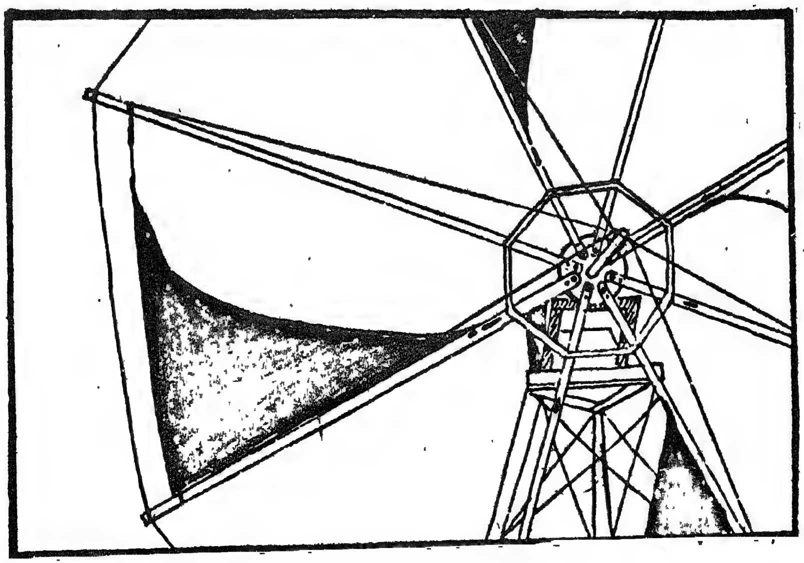


Fig. 37 : Central hub

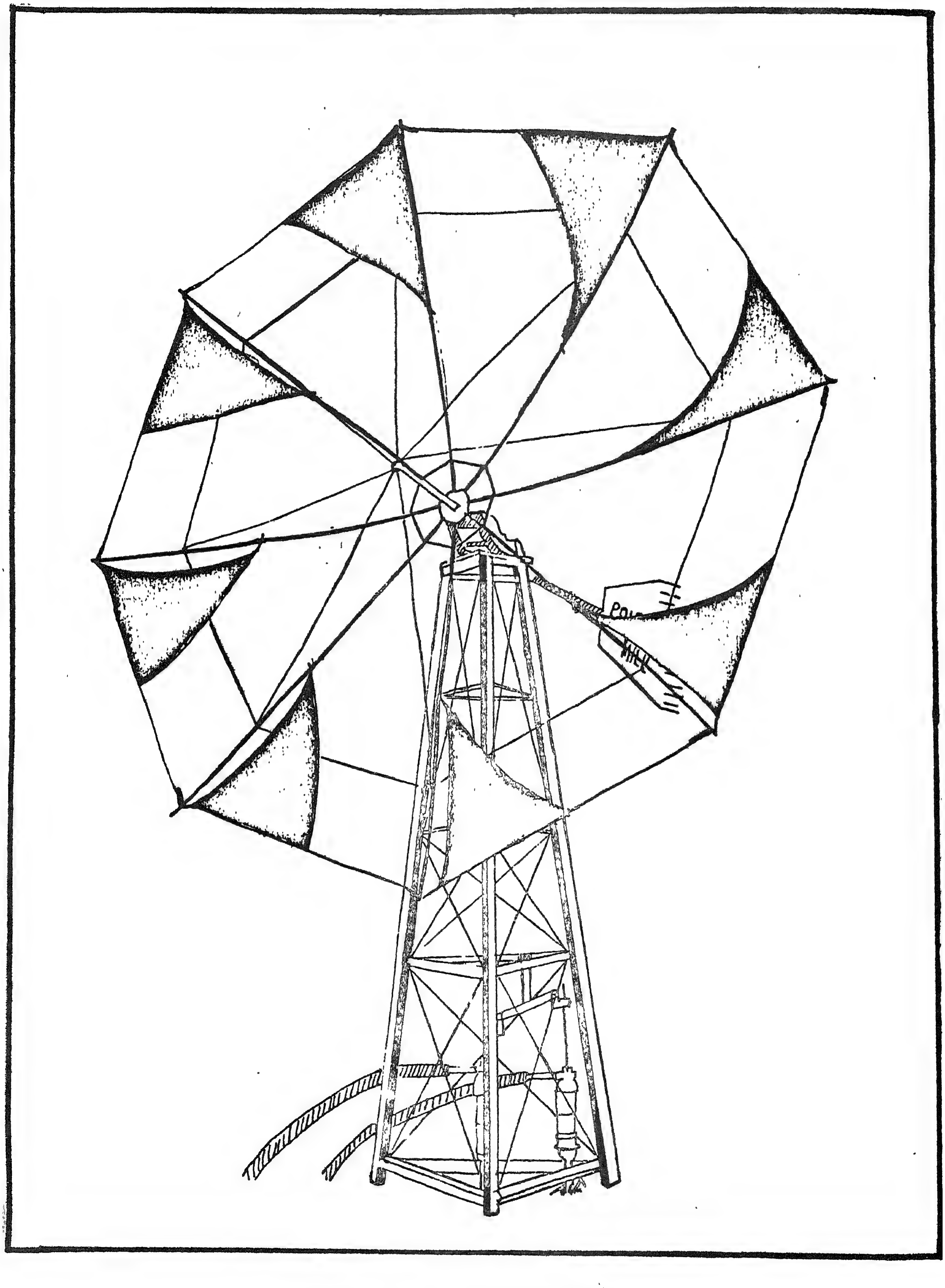


Fig. 36 : Polomo windmill

It consists of 8 arms radiating from a central hub. The whole structure is braced with wires radiating from an extension shaft mounted on the hub to preven axial distortions of the arm and by wires connecting the tips of the arms to control radial movement. The arms are of 19 mm (3/4") black water pipes and curved forward slightly giving a negative coning in order to give sufficient clearance between the wheel and the tower. The central extension from the hub to carry the bracing wires, is made from 2 lengths of 25.4 mm x 25.4 mm (1" x 1") angle welded with their flange ends in contact to make a square cross-section, and the bracing wires consist of standard galvanised fencing wire.

Sail Assembly

The sails are eight in number with a triangular shape and are made of Dacron cloth with their leading edges fixed to the arms. Rubber loops are attached to the corners of each sail with lengths of polypropylene rope. This enables the sails to be rapidly fitted or removed by attaching the loops onto metal hooks welded at suitable points on the arms of the wheel. The rubber keeps the sail stretched into an effective shape for capturing the wind.

The number of sails actually used depends on the wind at the time. The sails are put up in the morning and adjusted, while the windmill is in use; when work is finished in the fields, the sails are removed for safe keeping (which also protects the mill from damage in case of a sudden storm and high winds).

Steering

The head assembly consists of an angle iron fram carrying two mountings for the main shaft bearings and the side members extend backwards to include an integral tail unit. The frame rides in a 3.2 mm x 12.7 mm (1/8" x 1.2") flat-bar ring of 30.5 mm (12") dia. welded onto the top frame of the tower. The head is prevented from lifting by four hooks bent from flat bars which projects down through the centre of the frame and curve around underneath the ring in the top of the tower.

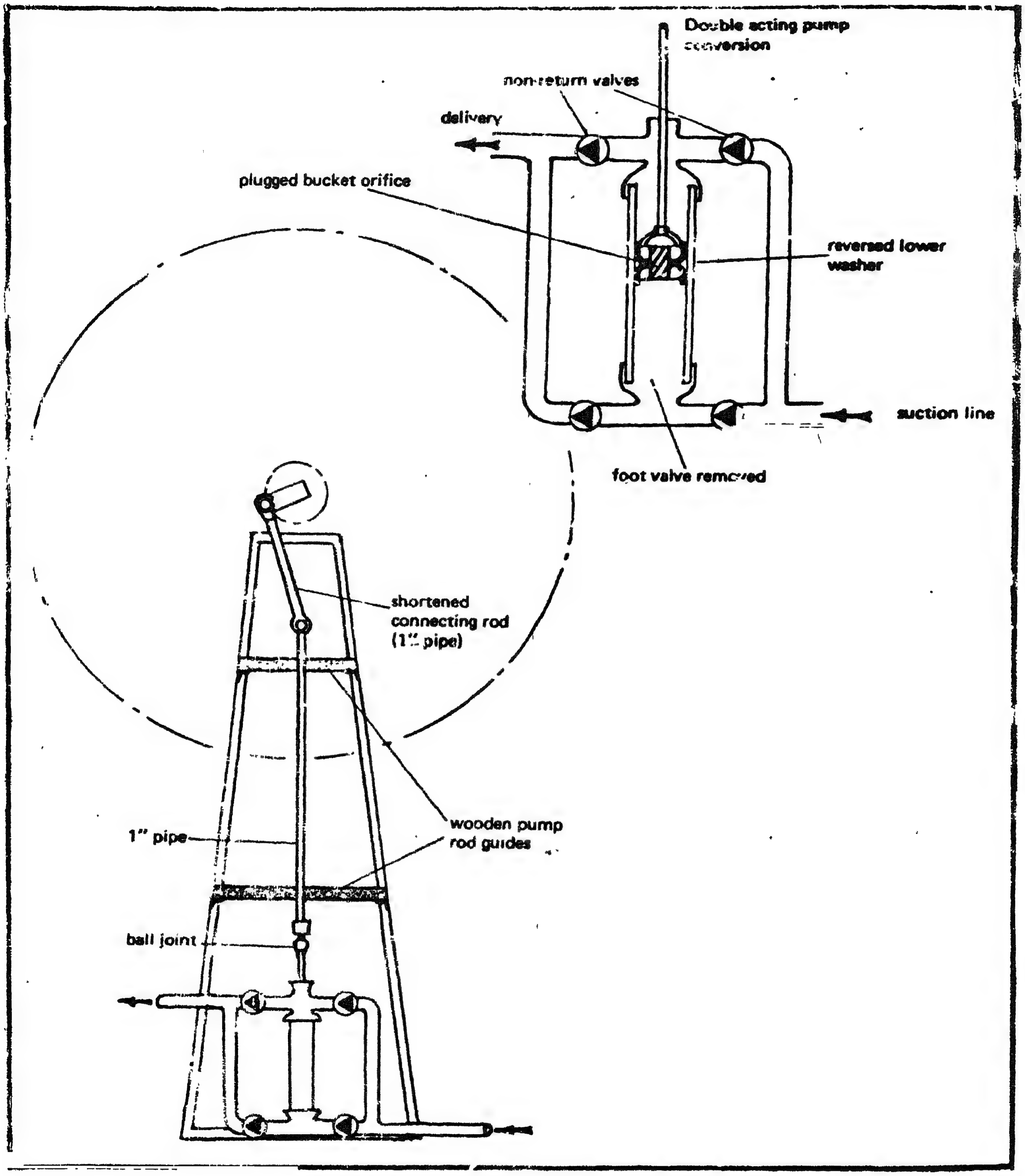


Fig. 38 : Transmission for a double-acting piston pump

Tail Assembly

The tail unit is carried on a pair of 38 mm x 38 mm ($1\frac{1}{2}$" x $1\frac{1}{2}$") angles from the rear of the head frame; it consists of a suitably shaped panel of flat galvanised sheet steel bolted between the flanges of the tail boom with extra vertical flat bar stiffners.

Power Transmission

The pumps are driven from the tower head by a crank and a connecting rod made from 9 mm (3/4") black water pipe. A simple ball and socket joint allows for non-alignment of the head and pump and also allows the top part of the connecting rod to turn with the windmill head when it moves to face changing wind directions and this forms the link between the pump rod extension and the connecting rod. The pump rod extension is kept in alignment with the pump by a wooden cross-head in the form of a plank straddled to the tower at the correct level with a hole bored in it for the rod.

The top of the connecting rod has a split piece of water pipe welded to it with reinforcement flanges for support and to prevent buckling. The split water pipe has two drilled lugs to allow it to be bolted around the crank journal on the head. Fig. 38 shows stiffened transmission for a double-acting piston pump, which can be alternatively used by converting a single acting pump into double acting piston pump.

Pump

The piston pumps used with the windmills were those manufactured by Dempster Industries. Dempster originally supplied a 7.6 cm (3") diameter cast steel pump with a brass cylinder lining and gun-metal bucket and value components, plus a single leather washer. Later, they substituted an alternative 7.6 cm (3") diameter pump with a thick-walled PVC cylinder and two leather washers on a similar gun-metal bucket. The disc values in both cases were of gun-metal and brass. The Dempster pumps operate with a stroke of

17.7 cm (7") on the sail windmill.

The windmill draws water from the river through a pvc plastic pipe of 38 mm ($1\frac{1}{2}$" dia.). The pipe is attached to the suction end of the pump and carries a brass foot valve at its lower end. The foot valve is supported by a float made of styrofoam (polystyrene) block fitted into half an oil barrel for preventing the foot valve from getting clogged with silt. The outlet for the pump is via a standard "T" pipe fitting, an alive-wood plug bored to take the pump plunger as the sealing device.

Tower

The 3 legged tower, 3.6 m (12 feet) in height is built of angle iron and needs no foundation other than impacted soil.

Operating Data

Technical and performance data of 3.35 m (11 ft.), 4.27 m (14 ft.) and 4.88 m (16 ft.) Omo Windmill.

	Omo - 11	Omo - 14	Omo - 16
Rotor dia(m)	3.4	4.3	4.9
No. of sails	6	8	8
Pump size (cm)	7.6 bore 17.8 stroke	7.6 bore 17.8 stroke	7.6 bore 17.8 stroke
Rated pumping output (lph)	1421	3600	6915
Cut in wind-speed kmph	-	-	3.25 (2.5 m/sec)
Cut-off-wind-speed kmph	above 6.5	above 6.5	above 6.5

Conclusion

These units can only be constructed by someone with basic technical knowledge. Erection is possible with simple material and aid. The equipments required to build this windmill include an electric arc welding set, an electric drill, a wood lathe and hand tools. Thread cutters are also necessary for piping work. 19 windmills were reported to be in use in 1975. Based on tests conducted on the windmill, several modifications and recommendations have been suggested. (Ref.1).

References

1. Food for Windmills by Peter Fraenkel. London, Intermediate Technology Publications, Ltd., 1975. 74p.
2. Operating Data taken from 'Practical Applications of wind powered water-pumps'. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Workshop on Biogas and other Rural Energy Resources (Energy Resources Development Series No. 1a). New York, United Nations, 1979. p.95-96.

NAL WINDMILL

Contact

Dr. S.K. Tewari, Scientist.

Institutional Affiliation

National Aeronautical Laboratory,
Post Bag No. 1779,
Bangalore 560 012,
INDIA.

Background

NAL in 1977 decided to design a windmill for water pumping. This resulted in designing and fabricating a prototype based on Greek sail windmills.

Application

Primarily for irrigation in small farms from shallow open wells.

Type

Horizontal axis, sail wing device (Fig.39)

Suitability

Areas prone to multidirectional winds in the range of 7-12 kmph.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly   Fig. 40.

It consists of a hexagonal hub plate on which 6 tubular steel spars of 45 mm outer dia. are mounted. (Fig.40). The rotor hub is keyed to the shaft which is about 800 mm away from the centre of the output shaft in order to have sufficient clearance between the rotor spars and the tower. The end of the spars are connected by means of steel wire ropes of 3 mm diameter. The rotor has been designed to face the wind ahead of the tower. The end of the spars are connected through wire ropes to a forward axail projection from the hub plate. This arrangement adds stiffness in the bending mode to spars when sails are opened to face the wind.

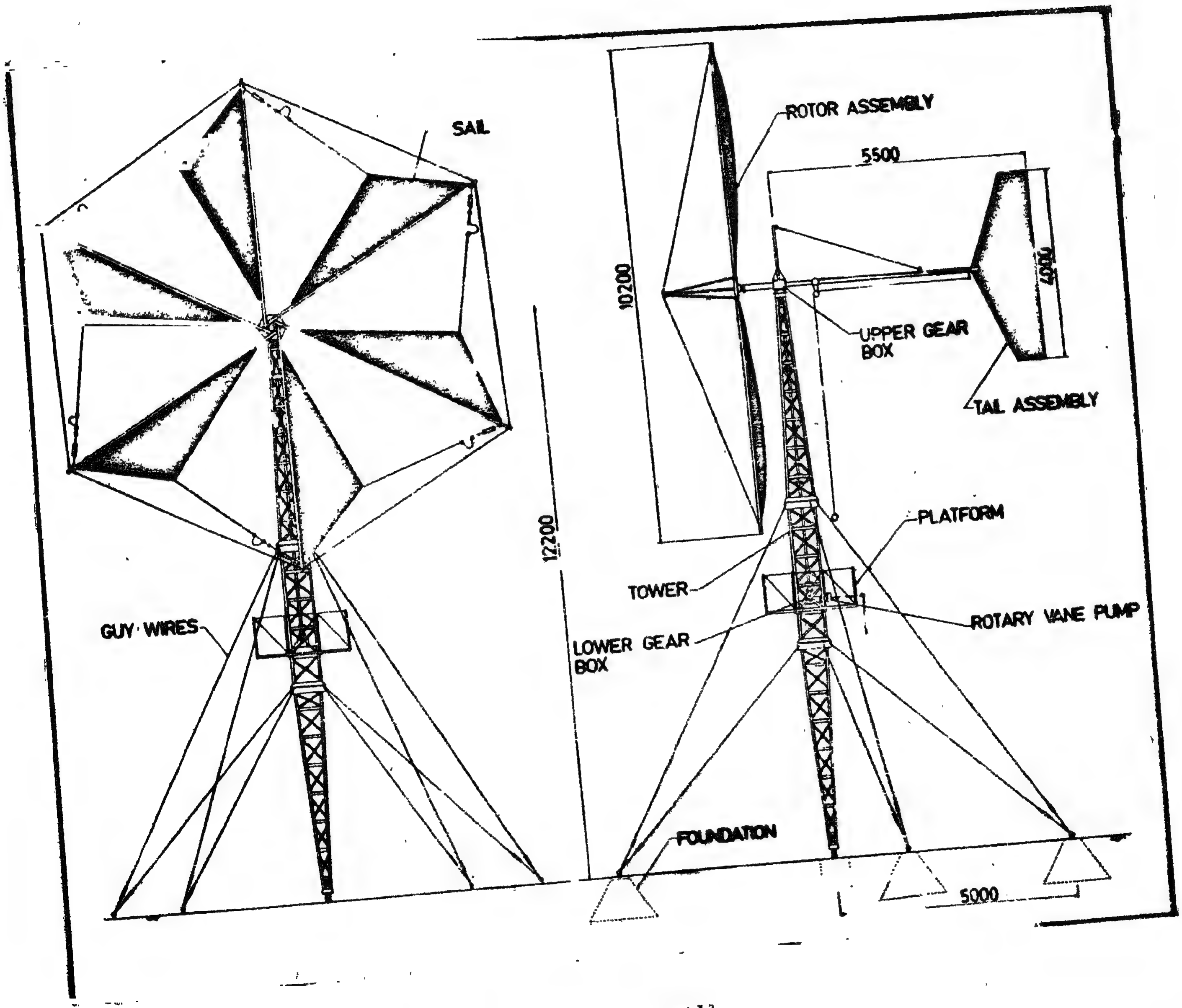


Fig.39: NAL sail windmill

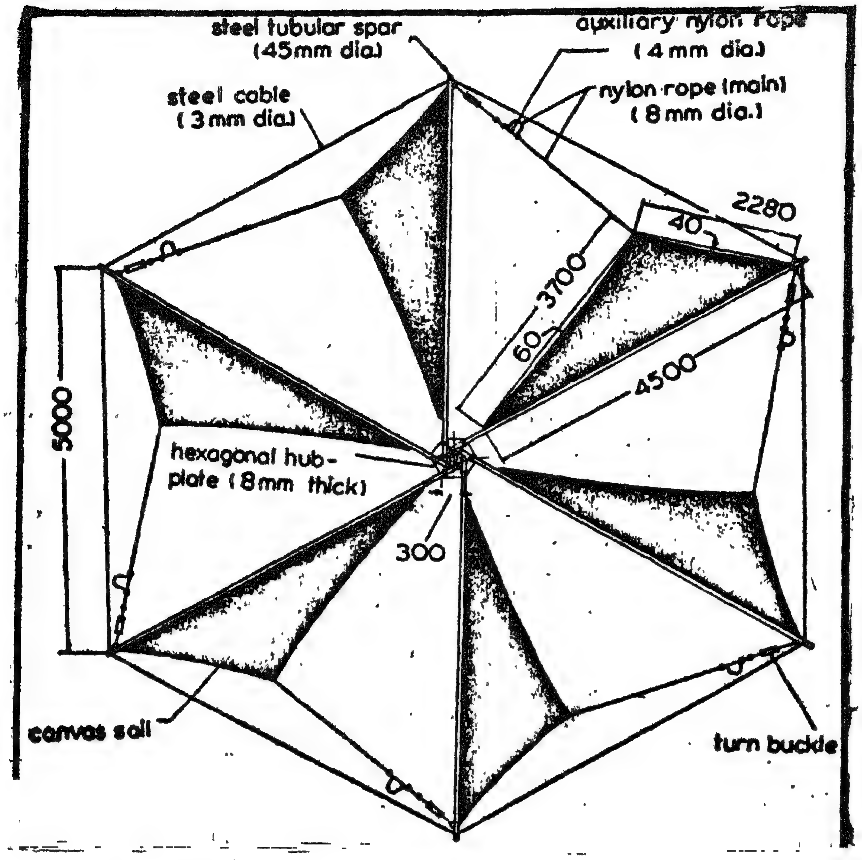


Fig. 40 : Rotor Assembly

Sail Assembly

The sails triangular in shape, are 6 in number and made of canvas cloth. The loose end of the sails is connected on to a hook welded on the next spar by means of a nylon rope of 8 mm diameter and a turn bucket.

Safety Device

As shown in Fig. 40 a loop is made from the nylon rope such that the load from the sail is first transmitted to the next spar through a portion of 4 mm nylon rope. This rope ruptures under a tensile load of about 200 kg which occurs at 15 m/sec windspeed. When the thinner rope snaps the loop straightens and the sails become slack. This safety mechanism based on rupture of thinner rope is expected to protect the rotor from occasional gusts. During windy months, the sails should be opened only partially by wrapping it around the mast.

Tail Assembly

The tail of the windmill is 5.5 m long and made of canvas mounted on a framework of conduit pipes. The tail vane has 6 sq. m. area. The tail is provided with a hinge around which it could be tilted manually through 30° and locked in position by means of ropes.

Power Transmission

The rotor shaft is coupled to a pair of bevel gears to change the axis of rotation of shaft by 90° and the output shaft is passed through the centre of the tower. The rotor and the bevel gears are mounted on either end of the shaft. (Fig.41)

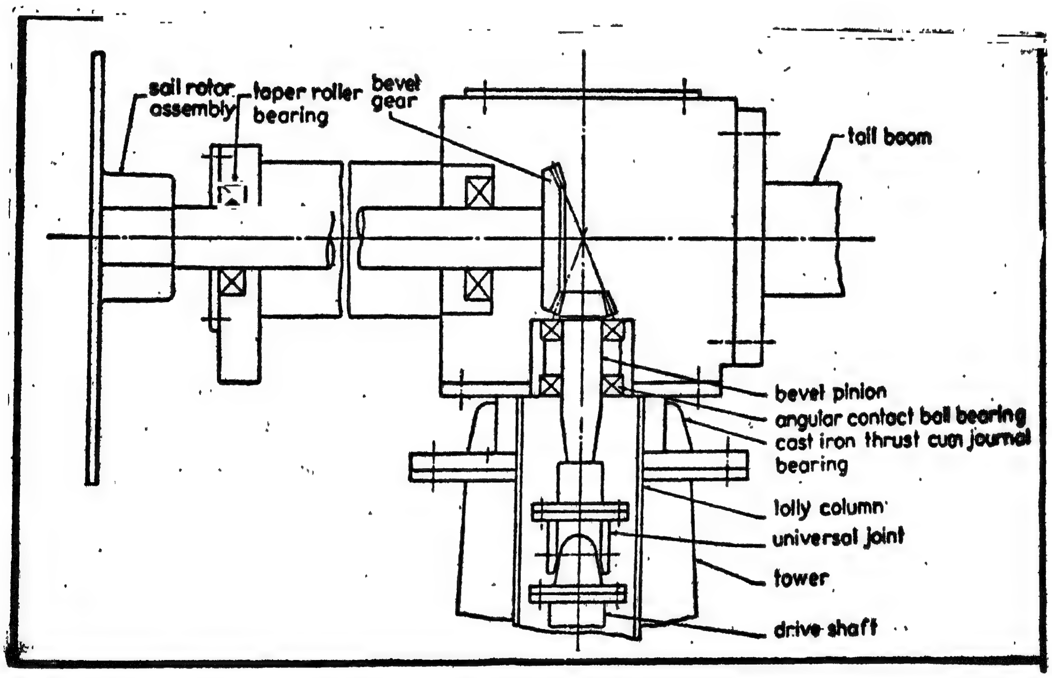


Fig. 41 : Head Mechanism Assembly

The gear box housing is fabricated by suitable welding steel plates and channel sections. Bearings seatings in the house are also provided by welding thick steel plates. The pinion of the bevel gear pair is supported using a pair of angular contact ball bearings, and the bearing house is bolted to the gearbox casing. The gears and bearing are lubricated by grease.

A lolly column pipe of 110 mm outer diameter and the whole assembly is supported using 2 cast iron bearings which allow orientation of the rotor in the direction of wind.

The output shaft is brought down using steel pipe shafting connected with a flexible coupling and a universal joint. The vertical output shaft is guided using number of self lubricating wooden bearings at about 2 m intervals.

The bottom of the output shaft is connected to a bevel gear box which again turns the axis of rotation by 90^{o}. The horizontal output shaft of the lower gearbox is connected to the pump shaft through a flexible coupling. In a recent arrangement two pumps were mounted with their shafts in vertical plane. The drive is provided by means of roller chains and sprockets replacing the lower gearbox.

Pump

A commercially available swinging vane rotary pump is used with the windmill (Fig.15). The pump has three gun-metal vanes which swing about their hinges on the pump rotor as shown in the Figure. The pump is mounted eccentrically within the stator body. The effectiveness of pumping action depends upon the contact pressure between the swinging vane and the stator body. By using this pump, it has been possible for the windmill to start at windspeeds of 7 km/hr, yet keeping a low solidity of 25% on the rotor.

Tower

The tower which stands 12 m in height is a combination of a free standing tapered tower (portion above wire ropes) and guyed tower (below wire ropes).

Braking

A mechanical manually operated band brake is provided on the vertical shaft at the platform level. It is used for stopping the rotor in order to facilitate furling of the sails.

Operating Data

Rotor diameter : 10 m

Solidity ratio : 0.48

Tip speed ratio : 2.9 @ 7.22 kmph windspeed.

Cut-in-windspeed : 7 kmph

Pump : Swinging vane rotary pump mounted on the tower at 6m above ground level

Suction head : 6.85 m

Discharge : 6000–11,000 lph @ 10–16 kmph windspeed.

System efficiency : 11% at 7–12 kmph windspeed.

Conclusion

The windmill has been designed and tested as a prototype. Based on this experience, modifications have been suggested including simplification of the top gear box, automatic regulation of the system, a shorter tower, and a suitable pump for replacing the two pumps originally meant for oil pumping.

Reference

1. A Horizontal Sail Windmill for Use in Irrigation by S.K. Tewari and others. Bangalore, National Aeronautical Lab., March 1979. 19p. (NAL-TN-54).
2. Economics of Wind Energy Use for Irrigation in India by S.K. Tewari. Science, V. 202, 4367, Nov. 3, 1978. p.481-6.

SWD CRETAN WINDMILL

Institutional Affiliation

Steering Committee for Wind Energy
in Developing Countries (SWD),
P.O. Box 85, Amerfoort,
THE NETHERLANDS.

Background

SWD promotes and organises research and development of wind powered equipment suitable for application in developing countries. The Cretan windmill (prototype) described here is one example.

Type

Horizontal axis, sail wing device (Fig. 42).

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

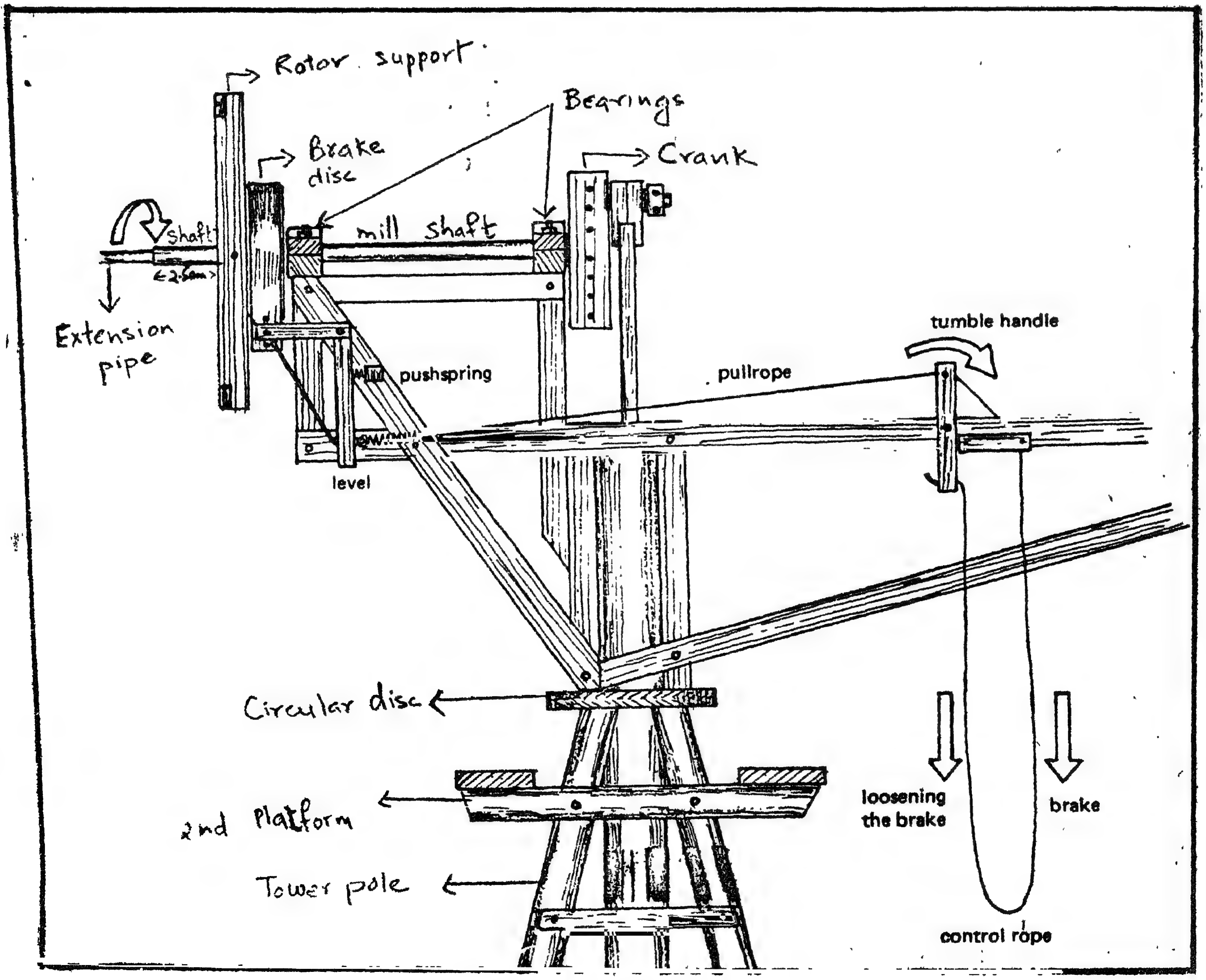


Fig. 43 : The Head Construction

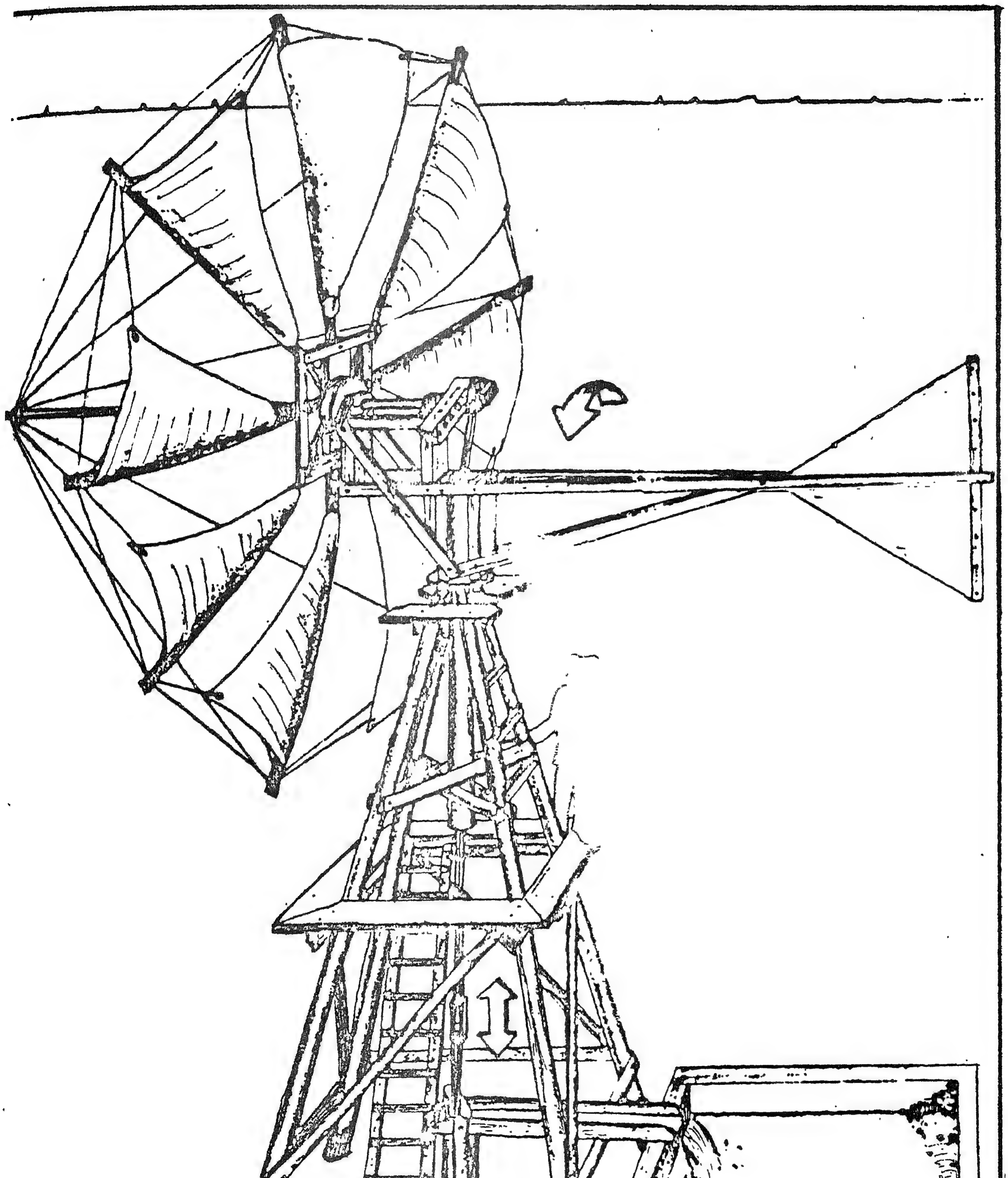


Fig. 42 : SWD Cretan Windmill

The rotor consists of :

- a shaft made of steel pipe (50 mm dia. and 3.5 m length) which passes through a wooden rotor support 600 – 600 mm in size as shown in Fig. 43. The rotor shaft must reach out 2.50 m in front of the support frame for guying the rotor frame. The front shaft is necessary for reason of rigidity of the rotor. If a long shaft is not available then another, less thick and smaller pipe can be inserted into rotor shaft as in Fig. 43.
- 8 sail poles (40 x 50; length 3.20 cm) are fastened to the rotor support as shown in Fig. 44.
- Guy wires are ties from the end of the poles to the mooring point such that the poles are bent up by about 300 mm(Fig.45)
- a 20 m rope is fastened from the tip of one pole to another, thus forming a regular eight sided figure.

Sail Assembly

8 triangular sails made of plasticided canvas are fastened to the poles by lacing with guying roper. On the longest side of the sail, round holes are cut and reinforced with sail rings. The sail is rigged in such a way that it passes behind the rotor poles towards the next pole. The flap at the front smooths out the air stream, allowing a sort of aerodynamic profile.

Power Transmission

The rotary movement of the windmill shaft is converted into reciprocating motion by means of an adjustable crank.

The crank (made of 2 pieces of wood 55 x 110 x 400 mm), the connecting rod (wood, 30 x 30 x 600 mm) the cross-head (2 pieces of wood 110 x 30 x 400 mm) and piston rod (25 x 50 mm and length as long as necessary) are all connected as shown in Fig.46:

Wooden Transmission

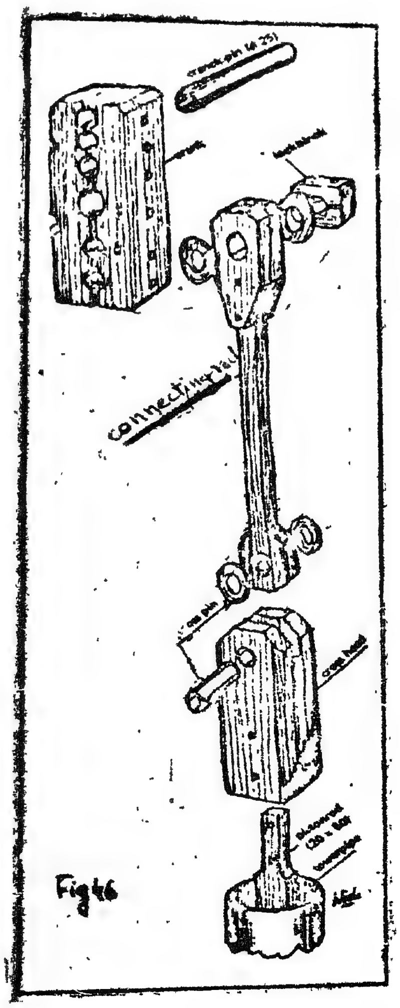


Fig46

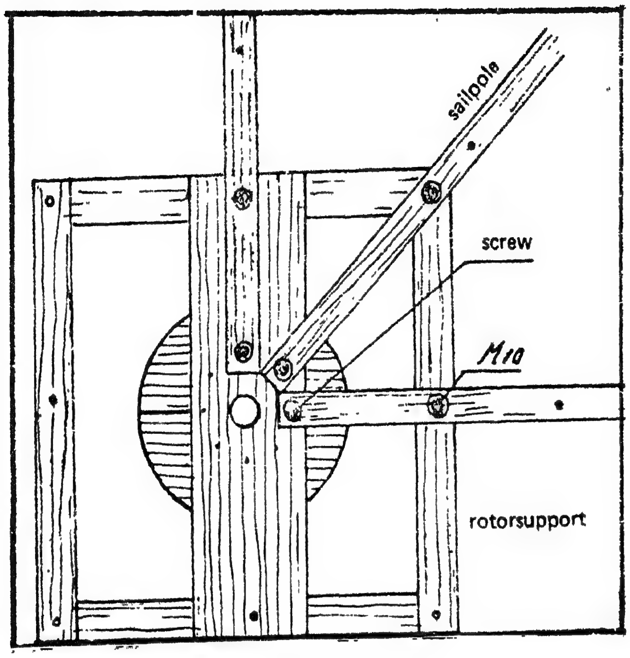


Fig. 44 : The Rotor support and sail pole

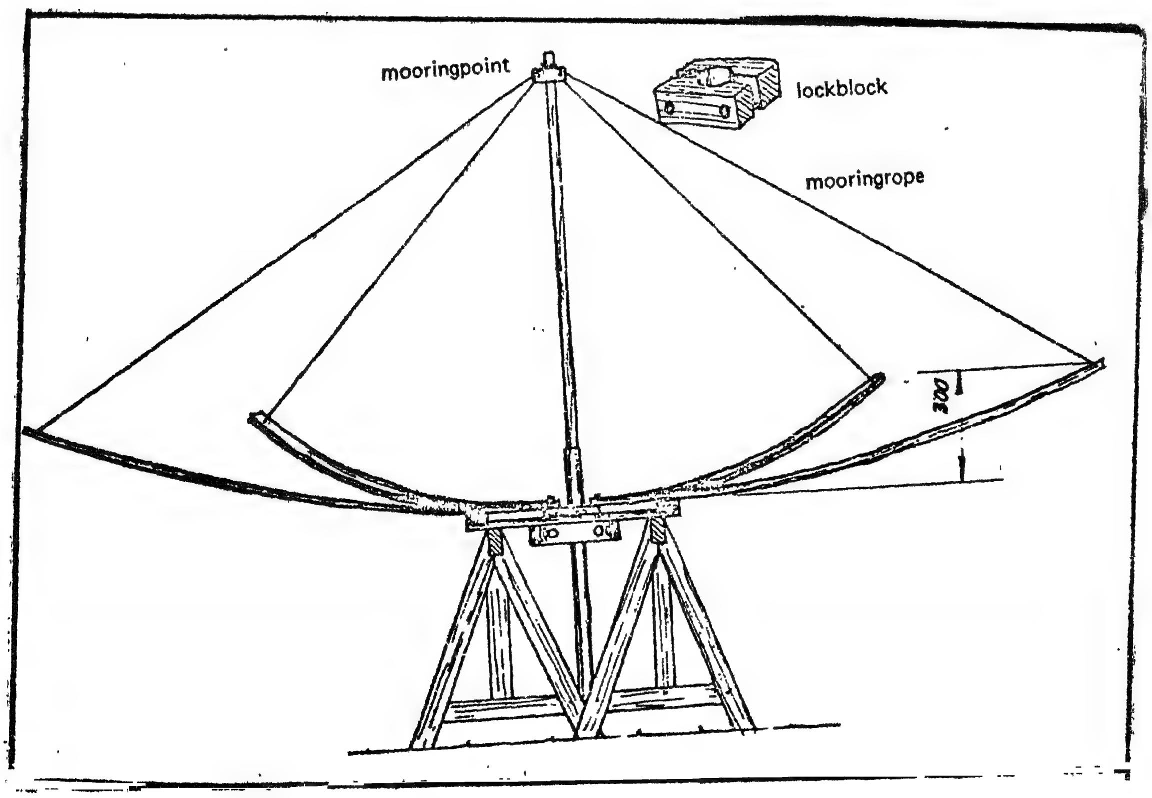


Fig. 45 : Guy wires and the rotor

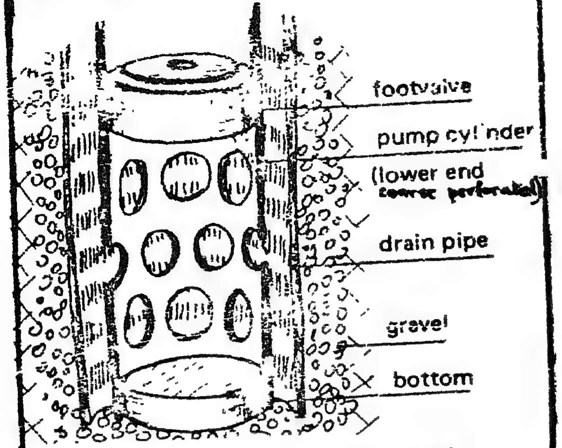


Fig. 47 : Lower end of pump cylinder

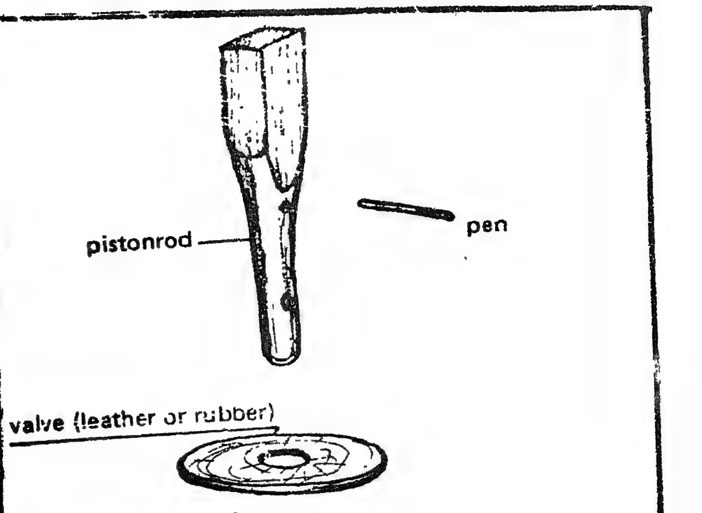
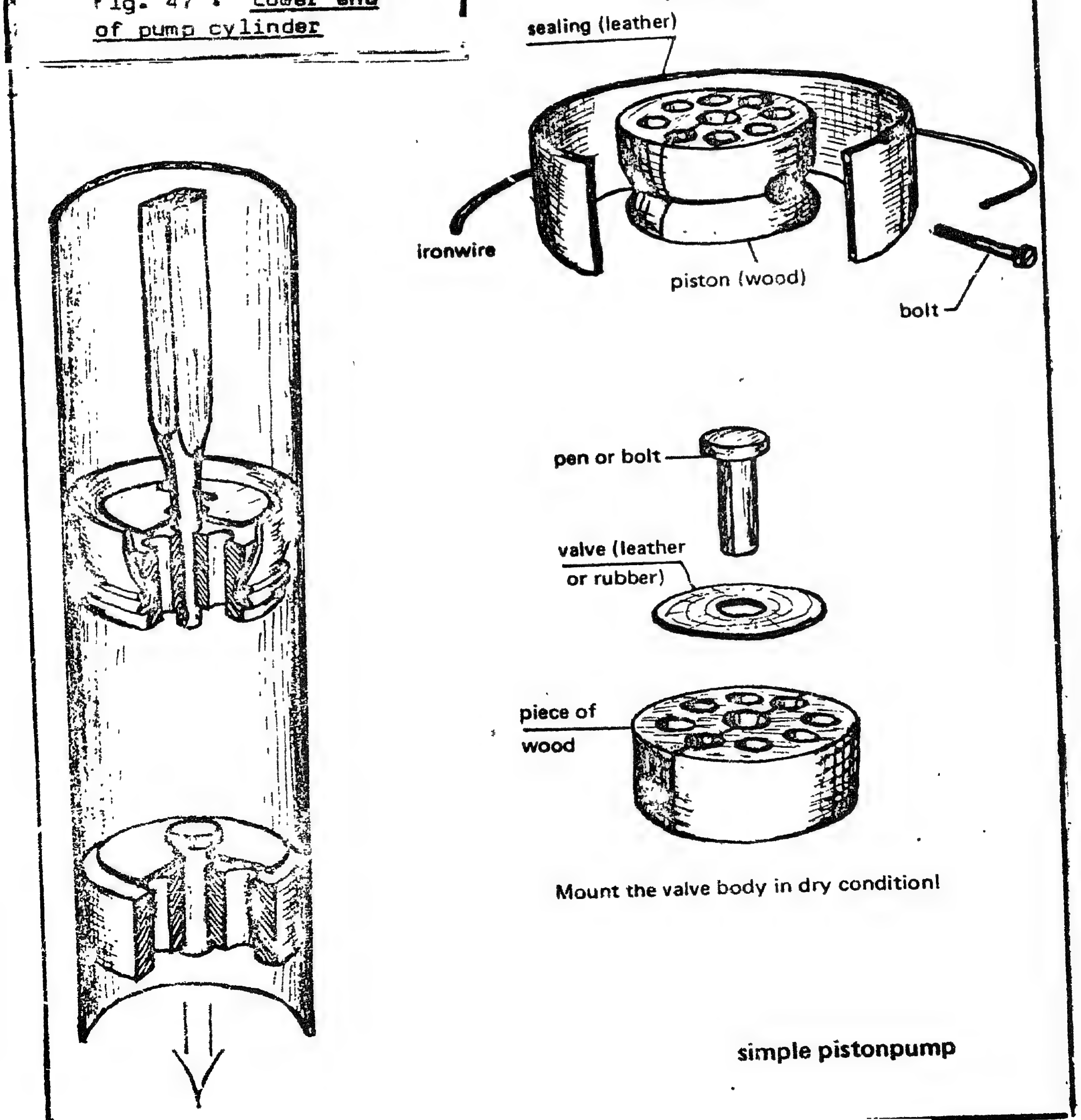



Fig. 48 : Simple piston pump

Pump

The piston pump used consists of a 5 m long plastic pipe of 125 mm inner diameter. The lower end of the pipe has a coarse perforation and rests on the gravel. (Fig.47) The lower end of the pipe is stopped with a wooden disc or a plastic cover, fastened around the pipe with iron wire.

The piston pump assembly is shown in Fig.48. Both piston and foot valve are made of eight holed circular wooden pieces with an additional central hole to fit the leather or rubber valve mounted on it. Leather sealing is wound around the piston and further tightened by iron wire. The foot valve is located 40 cm above the lower end.

The pump cylinder rises about 1 m above the surface and is cut off at an angle to discharge the pumped water in the desired direction. A gutter carries the water to a storage tank.

Tower See Fig.49 below and Fig.50 on next page.

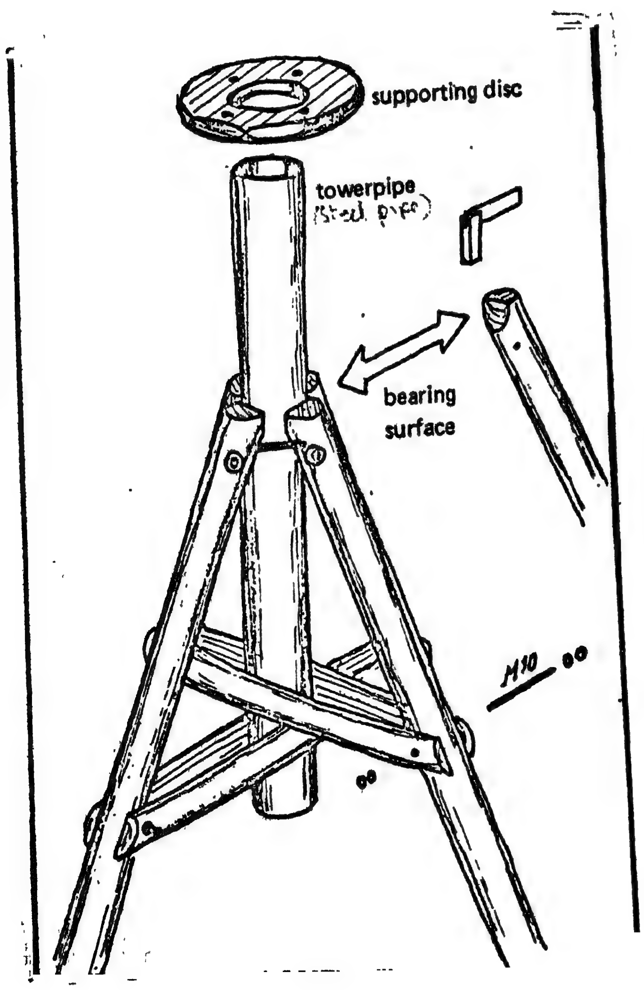


Fig. 49 : Tower with central steel pipe, poles & supporting disc.

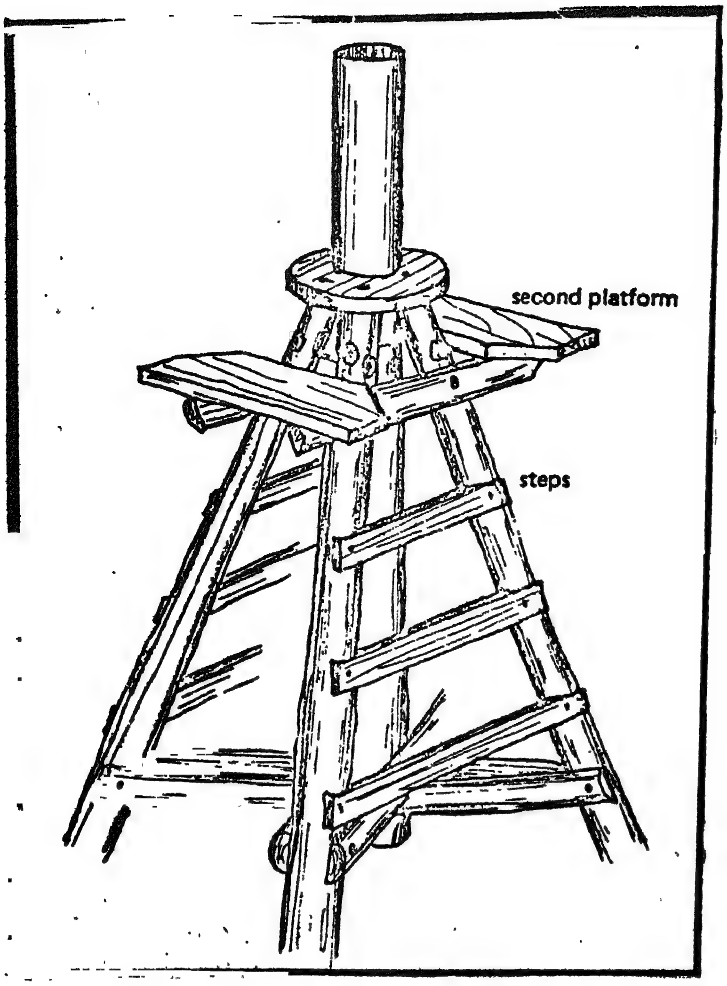


Fig. 50 : Tower with second platform and steps

The tower is made out of 4 pine poles (7m long and dia. 8 to 15 cm); 4 semi round logs (3 m long) and a steel pipe (150 mm external dia.) firmly secured in place as shown in Figs.49 & 50. Four heavy wooden boards (30 x 20, length = .8 m) form the second platform. Wooden planks nailed to the sides serve as steps.

Foundation

For foundation 4 holes 60 x 60 x 90 cm for the tower legs are dug. Each hole is provided with a floor of stones on which the tower legs rest. The holes are then filled with mixture of sand and water.

Braking

The brake system comprises of a wooden brake disk mounted on the

mill shaft. A steel band passes over this disc, and is connected to the pull rope by a system of levers (see Fig.43). When one side of the rope is pulled, the tumble handle turns clockwise and actuates the bell crank which pulls the steel band tightly over the brake disc and brings the rotor to a halt.

Operating Data

Rotor diameter : 6 m.

Pump : Piston Pump (PVC cylinder perforated at lower end, 5 m height, 125 mm inner dia. Foot valve and piston made of wood).

Bore hole : 200 mm dia. 4.5 m depth.

Discharge : 6000 lph.

Conclusion

The design is based on the possibility of constructing the windmill using materials normally available at the village level (logs, rugged sawn wood, piping etc.). Even the tools used are manual tools (chisels, handsaws, etc.).

The unit described above is a prototype, and it is not known whether the design is patented. The SWD is likely to be liberal in giving permission to use the design.

Reference

1. Construction Manual for a Cretan Windmill by N. van de Ven. Amersfoort, Steering Committee for wind energy in developing countries. 1977. 59p.

CYCLO WINDMILL

Designer

VITA Peace Corps Volunteer.

Institutional Affiliation

Volunteers in Technical Assistance,
3706, Rhode Island Avenue,
Mt. Rainier, Maryland 20822,
U.S.A.

Background

This windmill designed and constructed in 1968 at Santa Barbara, Philippines, is a structurally improved version of a design fabricated earlier in 1963. The unit is also known as the Santa Barbara Windmill.

Applications

Can be used for continuous pumping from a well or to pump water from a river to a given site.

Type

Horizontal axis, helical sail wing device (Fig. 51)

Suitability

Most suitable for areas prone to strong unidirectional winds.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly (See Figs. 52 & 53).

The rotor unit comprises of an axle shaft (2.5 cm diameter cold roller steel rod; 244 cm long) on to which 5 angle iron pieces are welded (2.5 cm x 61 cm long). The first angle iron is kept perpendicular to the shaft and welded at its centre, 35 cms from the one end of the shaft with the open side of 'V' towards the axle. Each following angle iron is welded at 45^{o} counter clockwise w.r.t. the preceding one and spaced 43 cm apart on the axlw.

Five steel rods (1.25 cm dia.; 61 cm length) are placed on the other side of the axle each facing an angle iron. These rods are welded at the centre to the axle as well as to the angle irons at their ends.

The shaft rotates on two bearings placed at some distance from each end.

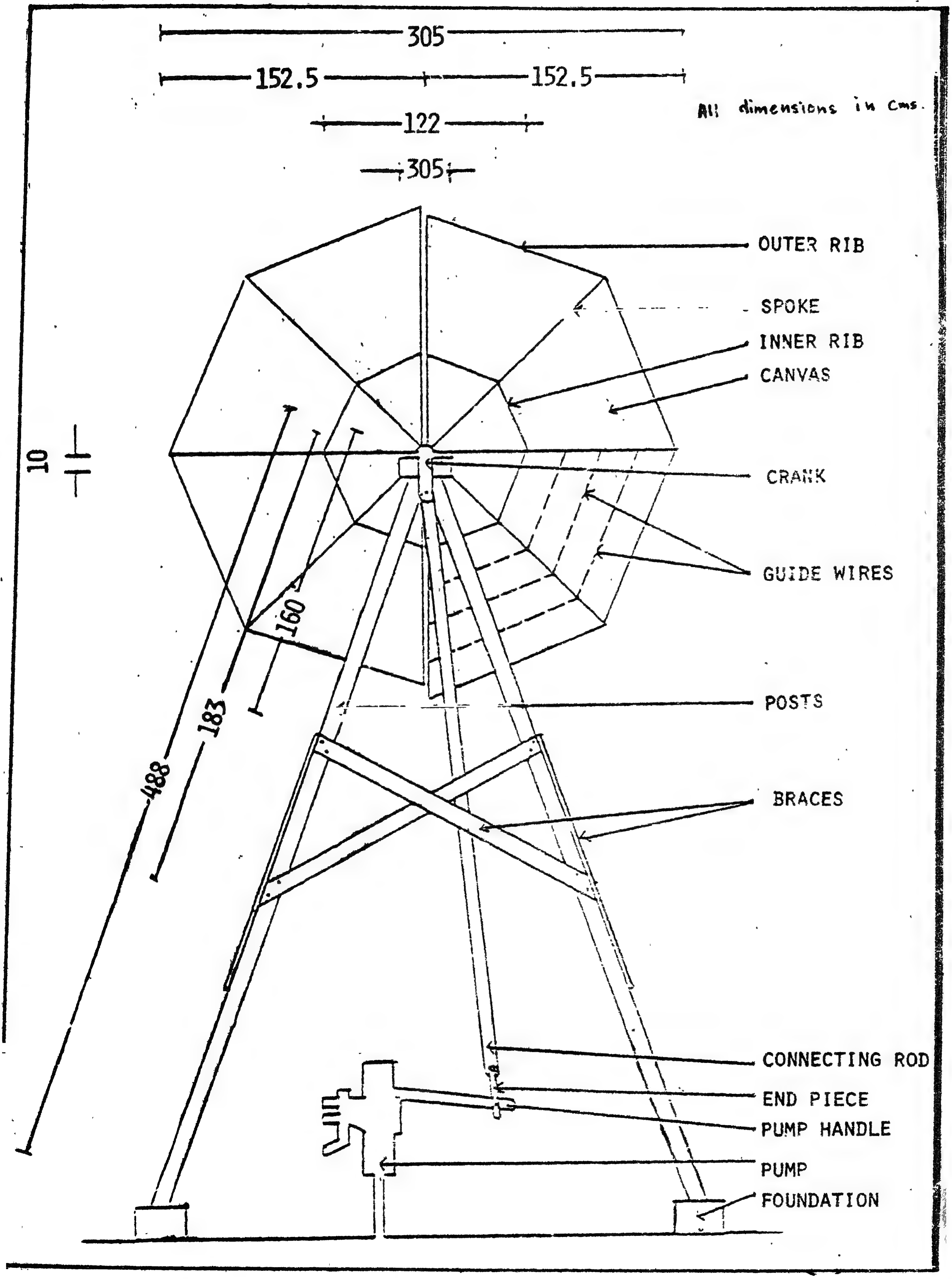


Fig. 51 : Helical Sail Windmill - Front view

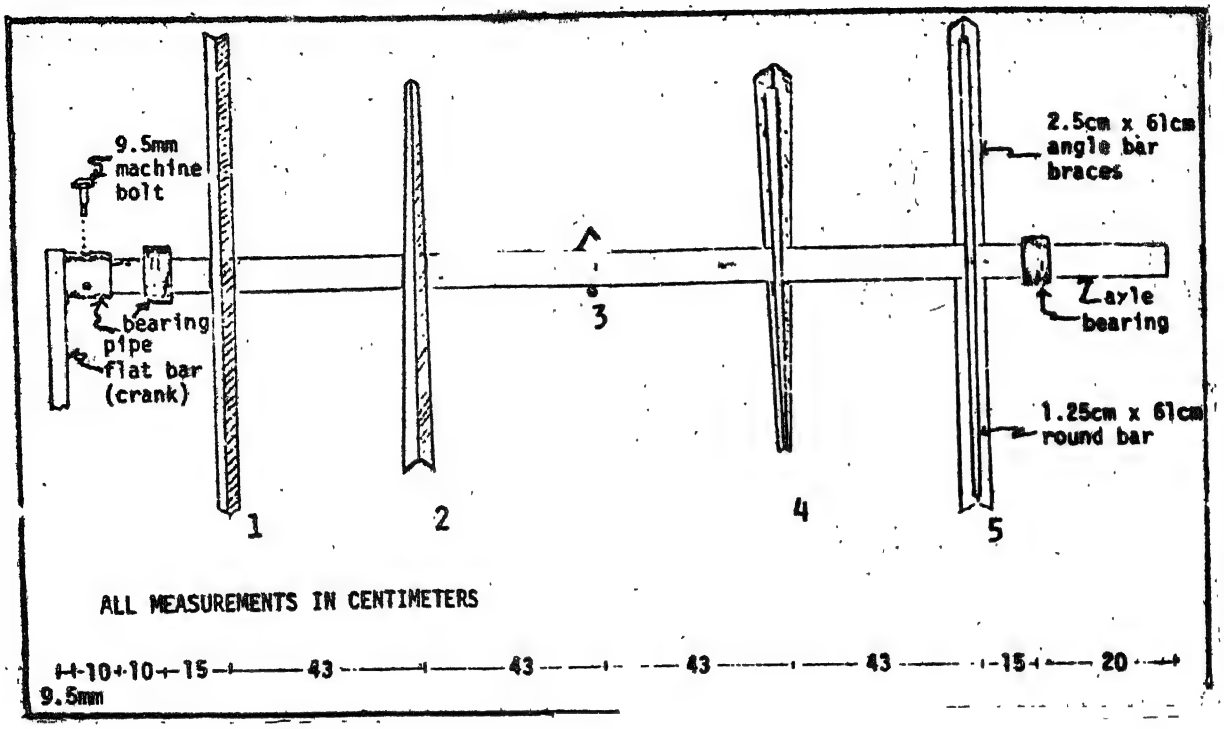


Fig. 52 : The Axle Shaft

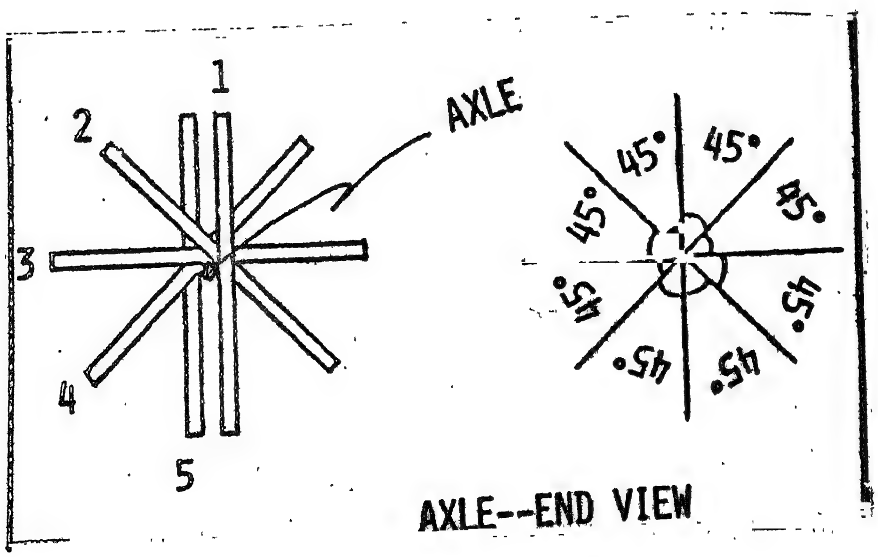


Fig. 53 : Axle - End view

Spokes (See Fig. 54)

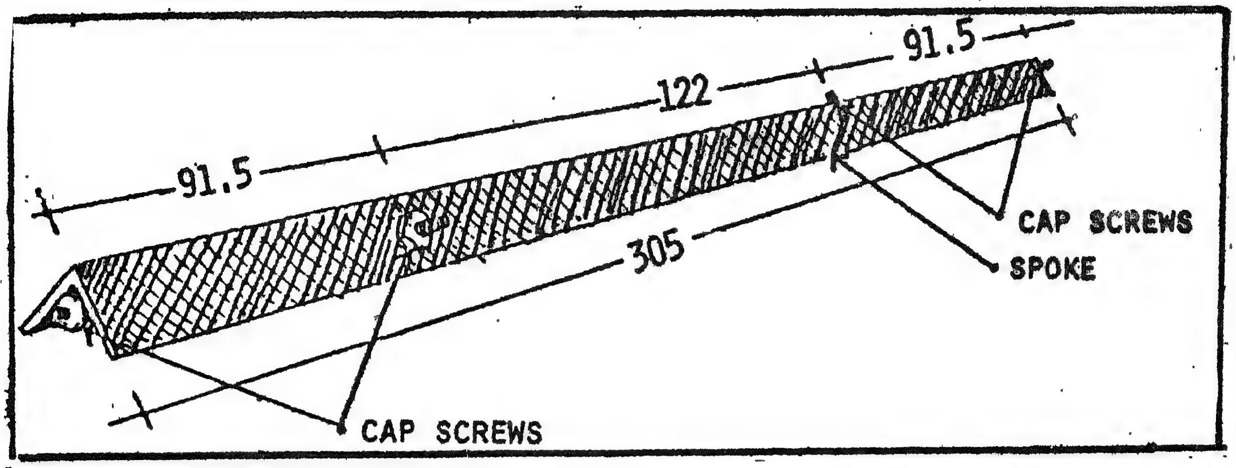


Fig. 54 : The spoke

Five angle irons (2.5 cm x 305 cms long) which form the spokes are fixed to the angle welded to the shaft by means of 'U' bolts. The spokes have four capscrews, two welded at the end faces and two welded on to the outer side faces 91.5 cm from the ends.

Ribs

A 6.5 mm dia. steel bar is cut into sixteen pices, eight of 124.5 cms length and eight 64 cms length. They are bent at their ends to form loops. The longer bars are connected between the extreme cap-screws of the spokes so as to form outer ribs and the shorter bars to the inner cap screws on the spokes to form "inner ribs".

Tension wires

18 gauge wires are connected to the extreme ties of the spokes each passing through the central spoke to form tension supports.

Sail Assembly (See Fig. 55)

The sails, 8 in number, are made of heavy canvas and are trapezodial in shape. A rope is sewn into the seams to make the sails stronger. Curtain rings attached to grommets help in securing the sails to the spokes and ribs. The canvas is coated with paint or suitable material for ensuring a longer life. Guide wires (16 gauge) are placed across the face of the canvas to support it and act as a wind brace.

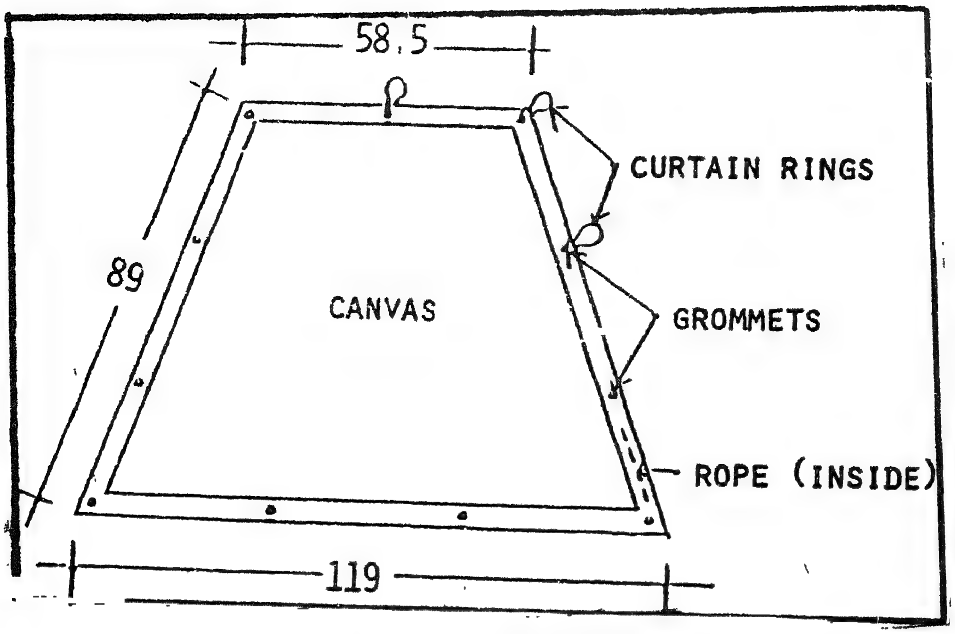


Fig. 55 : The canvas sail

Power Transmission

A flat bar welded to a short pipe at right angles to it and mounted at the rear end of the axle acts as a crank and converts the rotary motion of the axle to up and down motion via a connecting rod fitted to the handle of a reciprocating pump.

Pump

The windmill makes use of a commercially available self-priming double action piston pump. Fig. 51 shows how the pump handle attached to the connecting rod assembly. Two or three 9.5 cm holes are drilled in the pump handle. Holes drilled closer to the pump give more water per stroke but fewer strokes, holes takes further away give less water per stroke but more strokes.

Tower

The tower comprises of two 'A' frames made from wood posts (7.5 cm x 10 cm x 475.5 cm length) with two wooden braces on each side (2.5 x 10 x 213.5 cms). Wooden blocks with suitable recesses are mounted on the top of the frames to form the bearing blocks. The total tower height is 488 cms.

Foundation

Four concrete blocks forming a square of 30.5 cm sides act as a foundation for the structure.

Operating Data

Rotor diameter : 3 metres (approx).

Pump : self priming double action piston pump.

Discharge : 1848-2496 lph.

Conclusion

The design appears very rugged and can be constructed in areas where hardware and welding facilities are available. The windmill is available for sale as a complete kit with all component parts including a shallow well pump and foot valve except for water piping and wood parts for the tower. Information as to whether the design is patented is not known.

Reference

1. Helical Sail Windmill. Mt. Rainier, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, Inc., 1979. 50p.

THAI HIGH-SPEED WINDMILL

Institutional Affiliation

National Energy Administration,
Pibultham Villa,
Wind Energy Unit,
Kasatsuk Bridge,
Bangkok 5,
THAILAND.

Background

These windmills are successfully being operated in areas south-east of Bangkok, salt farms near Bang Pakang and in Chao Phraya delta and paddy areas surrounding Chachoengsao.

Applications

These windmills are being used for following applications :

- water pumping in coastal provinces
- lifting brine at salt farms
- water lifting for rice irrigation in the delta region.

Type

Horizontal axis, high-speed wooden rotor. (Fig. 56)

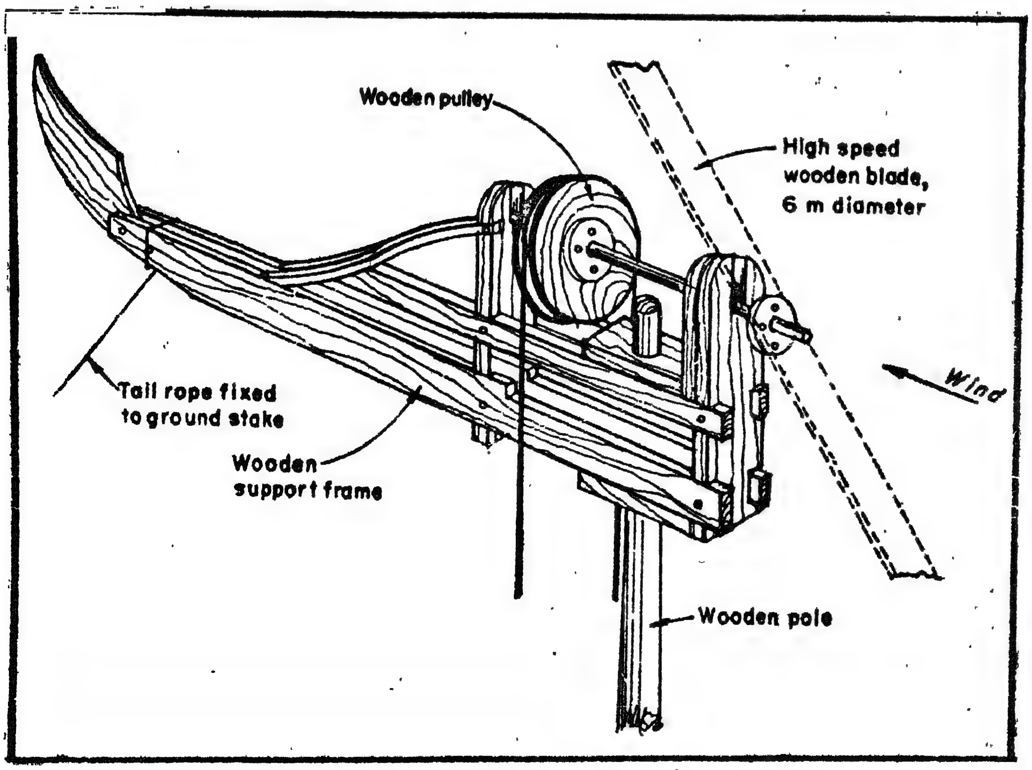


Fig. 56 : Thai high speed rotor water pump-wooden mounting assembly

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

Each rotor is fastened in the centre by 4 bolts to a small steel plate hub welded to the end of a 3 cm diameter, 60 cm long steel main shaft. The steel main shaft rests in two steel ball bearings mounted in the fron and rear vertical members of the wooden supporting frame. Older high-speed windmills utilize a 9 cm square wooden main shaft rounded at each end to turn directly on a wooden bearing surface. These high-speed rotors are characterized by high starting velocity, high rotational speed and low starting torque.

Blades

The rotors consists of two or four wooden blades. Two blades are generally used near the coast with high winds, while four blades are used inland with lower windspeeds. Each pair of plades is carved from a single hardwood pland 8 m long, 20 cm wide and 5 cm thick so that it forms a crude but effective aerofoil, including same twist. In some places, 4 triangular cloth sails fitted to wooden spars are used to replace the high speed rotor on this device so that the mechanism will operate in lower windspeeds.

Power Transmission

Power is transferred by a twisted cowhide rope or steel chain from a 0.35 diameter wooden pulley attached to the shaft directly to a 1 m diameter wooden pulley on the lower shaft of the wooden-pallet chain pump. The cowhide rope or chain transmission can be twisted through 180^{0} in response to changing wind direction.

Support Structure

The vertical support is in the form of a wooden pole 25 cm in diameter and 5 m in height. The top and bottom planks of the horizontal support frame each have a round hole 10 cm in diameter to fit a short 10 cm diameter section cut at the top of the 25 cm diameter tower pole.

Operating Data

Average windspeed	Head	Average discharge
21 km/hr	0.9 m	25.1/sec

Conclusion

The windmill is made entirely of wood and can be locally constructed using ordinary carpentering skills and tools. These windmills are also manufactured upon order at a carpentery shop in Chacheongsao.

Detailed drawings of this type of windmill have been prepared by the Agricultural Engineering Division of the National Energy Administration.

Reference

1. "Research, Development and Use of Wind Energy in Thailand" by the National Energy Administration (Thailand). Proceedings of the Meeting of the Expert Working Group on the Use of Solar and Wind Energy. Energy Resources Development Series No.16 New York, UN 1976. p. 108-114.

CPRI DUTCH DESIGN

Institutional Affiliation

Central Power Research Institute,
P.B. 1242,
BANGALORE 560 012.

Background

A water pumping windmill based on the Dutch design was fabricated and installed in the Central Power Research Institute campus.

Application

Irrigation of rice fields.

Type

Horizontal axis, multidirectional, metal bladed windmill. (Fig.57)

Suitability

Regions with average windspeed of 8 km/hr.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor is of 5 m diameter. The main rim consists of 2 rings (inner and outer) of 7 m and 14 m circumference formed by 40 x 6 mm M.S. flats. These two rings are welded to 6 nos. of 40 x 40 x 6 mm M.S. angles forming a central hub. The main shaft of the rotor is of 45 mm dia. and 1250 mm in length of bright steel supported on self aligning ball bearings. The shaft is rigidly fixed to the rotor hub with spacers formed by M.S. angles.

Blades

It consists 12 metal blades of 2 m length each fixed to the main rims by means of 2 sets of gussets per blade. The blades are rolled to the required profile from 16 gauge GI sheets.

Head Mechanism

The head mechanism consists of a welded angle-iron frame-work forming a central, rectangular hollow and a side triangular support for the tail-vane. The central hollow is slided into the tower pipe (black iron pipe, 100 mm dia, 3 mm thick, 2650 mm in length) which is welded to the inner side of the support structure.

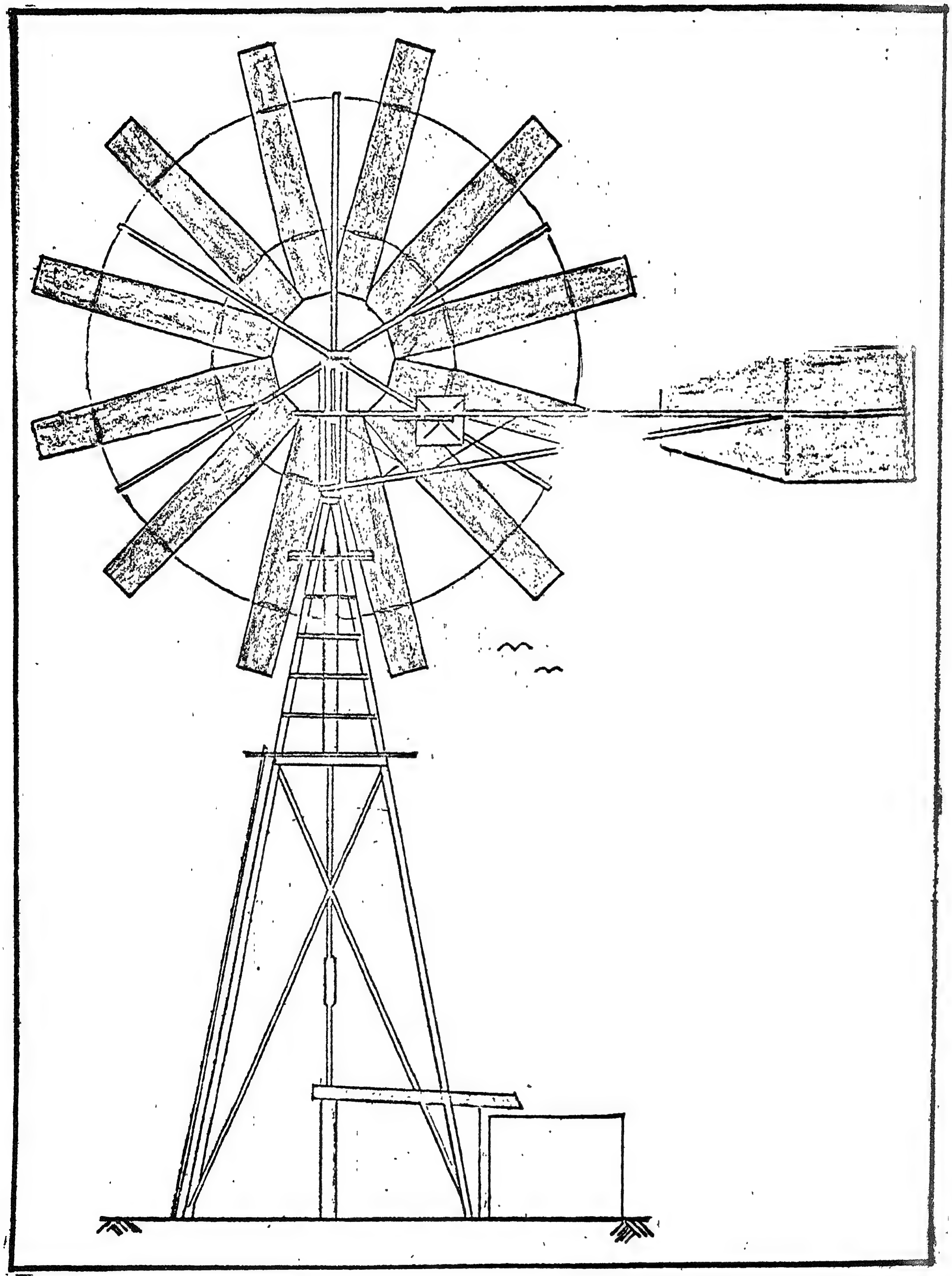


Fig. 57 : CPRI - Water Pumping Windmill (Dutch Design

The whole head mechanism rests on top of the support structure with circumferential contacts of the four angles of the central rectangular hollow with the tower pipe. The entire head-mechanism is free to rotate in a horizontal plane about the central tower pipe for 360^{o}. Orientation of the windmill into the direction of the wind is thus achieved without employing a turn-table mechanism and ball bearings.

Tail Assembly

The tail vane is made of 18 guage GI sheet, 2500 mm in length. It is supported in an angle iron framework of the head mechanism made from 40 x 40 x 6 mm M.S. angles. To get more rigidity for the tail vane, the GI sheet is profiled. The tail vane is hinged to the head mechanism by means of a 20 mm dia. steel rod. The tail vane is held in line with the rotor by means of a help vane made out of profiled, GI sheet 1000 x 500 mm.

Transmission Mechanism

The rotary movement of the windmill rotor shaft is converted into reciprocating motion by means of an adjustable crank mechanism which consists of two pieces of 40 x 40 x 6 mm angle iron pieces clamped to the rotor shaft. The other end of the connecting rod of the piston is connected to this angle iron framework. The maximum stroke length is 125 mm. This can be adjusted between 25 and 125 mm.

Pump

The pump is of the single acting reciprocating type. The pump cylinder is made out of 145 mm diameter rigid PVC pipe. The piston and foot valve are made out of teak wood 145 mm in diameter and 70 mm thick. Both the piston and foot valve have 6 numbers, 22 mm diameter holes drilled through their thickness for water flow. The top ends of both the piston and foot valve are covered with 3 m thick leather cut to 145 mm diameter, bolted at the centre. The leather acts as a valve, allowing water to flow only in the upward direction. The foot valve is located at about 400 mm below the pump on the suction line. One more foot valve of the type used for the centrifugal pumps is provided at the foot of the suction line inside the well. The wooden piston of the pump is connected to the adjustable crank mechanism at the top by means of a connecting rod formed by a 12 mm diameter GI pipe. The pump cylinder is extended to an 'H' frame made out of slotted angles, to arrest vibration.

Safety Mechanism

To prevent damage to rotor frame during very high windspeed, a safety mechanism is provided in the form of help van which normally lies in a plane parallel to the vertical plane in which the rotor lies. During high winds, the force behind the rotor exerts a thrust on this help vane in excess of the design valve, which results in the operation of a spring-loaded catch which releases a similar catch on the tail vane, thus releasing the tail vane. This brings the tail vane into the same plane of the rotor which acts as a brake. The catch is to be released manually by going up the tower.

Tower Structure

The tower contains 4 posts pylon type constructed from 50 x 50 x 6 mm and 40 x 40 x 5 mm M.S. angles. The structure is a totally welded without any bolting except for the foundation base. The height of the tower is 6 m.

Operating Data

Rotor diameter : 5 m.
Pump type : single acting reciprocating type.
Total lift : 6 m.

Performance

Windspeed km/hr	Discharge litres/hr
8	2500
10	4000
12	5200
14	6300
16	7500
18	9000

Conclusion

The entire windmill is made out of metal, requiring plenty of welding in its construction.

The unit is currently in operation and proves to be promising for large scale application.

Ref..rence

1. 'Technical particulers of the water pumping windmill of Dutch design'. Document received from CPRI, Bangalore.
2. 'Economic evaluation of water pumping windmill of Dutch design'. Document received from CPRI, Bangalore.

ARUSHA WINDMILL

Designer

Dick Stanley, staff member of Arusha Appropriate Technology Project.

Institutional Affiliation

Arusha Appropriate Technology Project,
Box 164, Arusha,
TANZANIA.

Background

The design was evolved over a period of 18 months of research and testing as part of the work pertaining to installation and maintenance of rural water systems under the Ministry of Water Supply, Arusha, Tanzania.

Application

The windmill can be used for pumping water from deep wells (76 m 250 ft. and deeper) as well as for low lift, high volume irrigation.

Type

Horizontal axis, multidirectional metal blade windmill. (Fig. 58)

Suitability

Arid zones prone to multidirectional winds with wind velocities upto 40 kmph.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly (See Fig. 59)

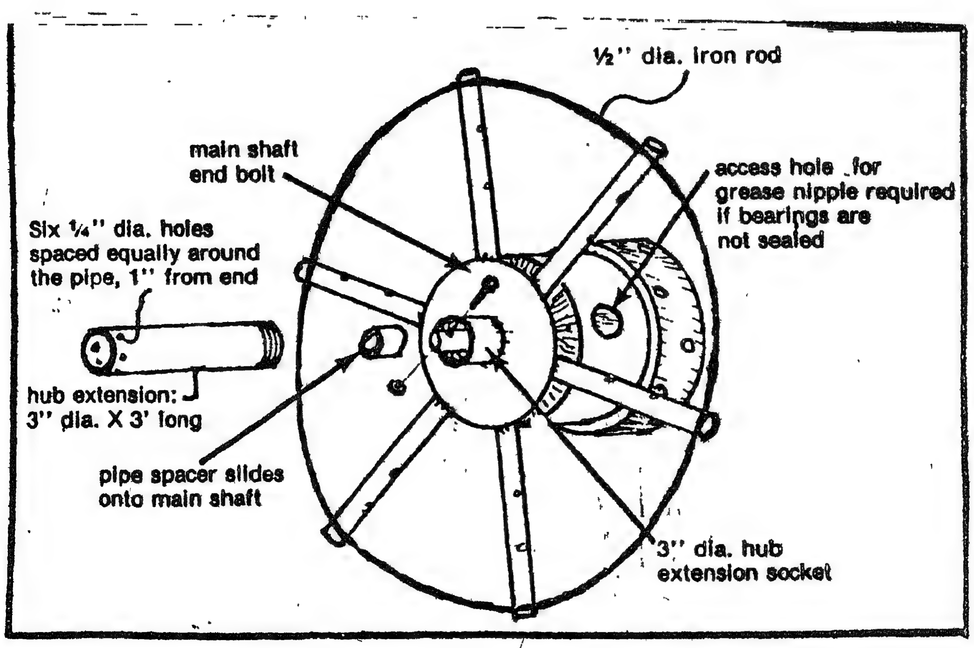
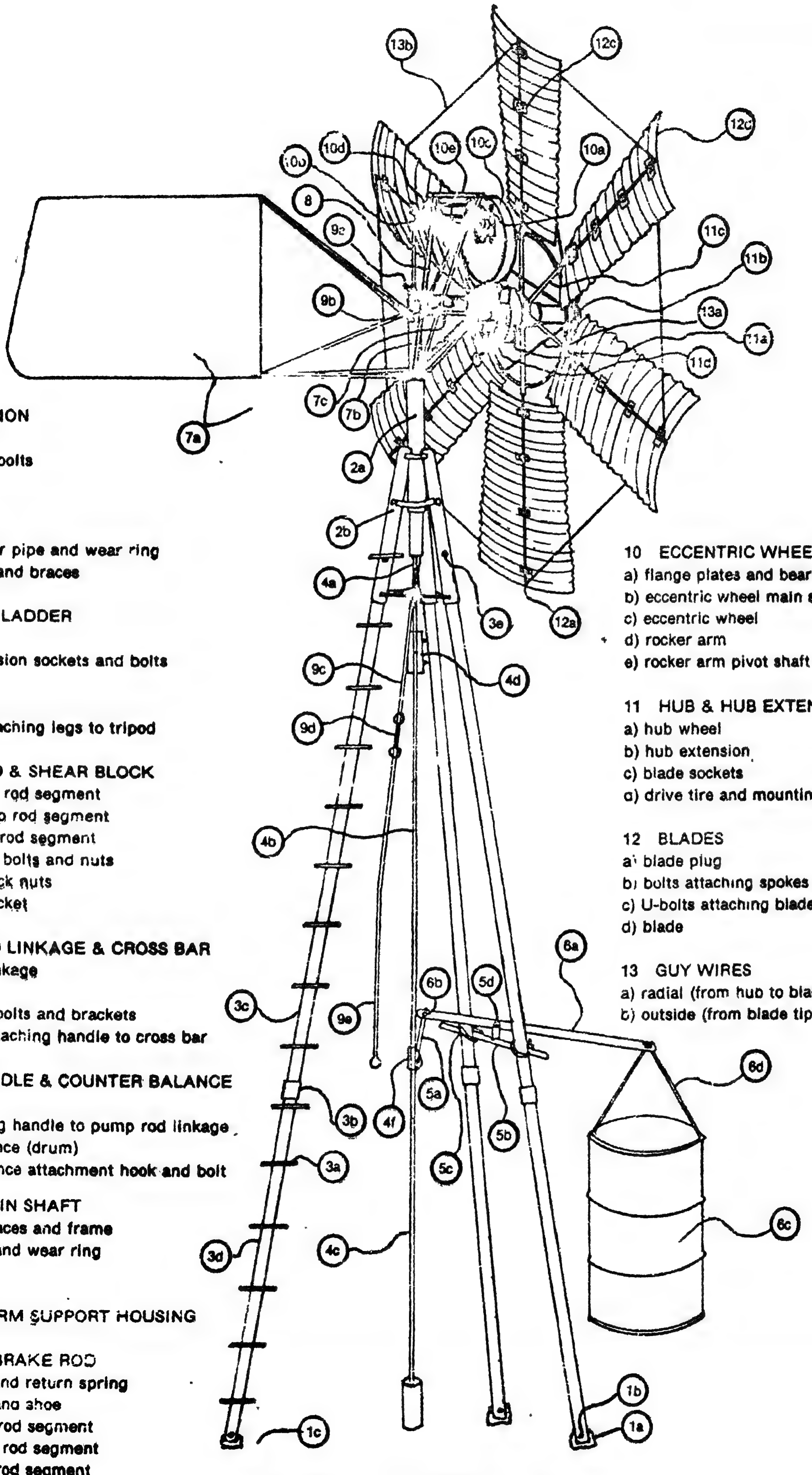


Fig. 59 : Hub wheel after assembly

Parts of the Windmill



1 FOUNDATION
a) anchor pins
b) anchor pin bolts
c) concrete

2 TRIPOD
a) tripod center pipe and wear ring
b) tripod legs and braces

3 TOWER & LADDER
a) ladder
b) tower extension sockets and bolts
c) upper legs
d) lower legs
e) bolts for attaching legs to tripod

4 PUMP ROD & SHEAR BLOCK
a) upper pump rod segment
b) middle pump rod segment
c) lower pump rod segment
d) shear block, bolts and nuts
e) pump rod lock nuts
f) pump rod socket

5 PUMP ROD LINKAGE & CROSS BAR
a) pump rod linkage
b) cross bar
c) cross bar U-bolts and brackets
d) pivot bolt attaching handle to cross bar

6 PUMP HANDLE & COUNTER BALANCE
a) handle
b) bolt attaching handle to pump rod linkage
c) counter balance (drum)
d) counter balance attachment hook and bolt

7 TAIL & MAIN SHAFT
a) tail vane, braces and frame
b) center pipe and wear ring
c) main shaft

8 ROCKER ARM SUPPORT HOUSING

9 BRAKE & BRAKE ROD
a) brake lever and return spring
b) brake shaft and shoe
c) upper brake rod segment
d) elastic brake rod segment
e) lower brake rod segment

10 ECCENTRIC WHEEL & ROCKER ARI
a) flange plates and bearing housing
b) eccentric wheel main shaft
c) eccentric wheel
d) rocker arm
e) rocker arm pivot shaft and end bolts

11 HUB & HUB EXTENSION
a) hub wheel
b) hub extension
c) blade sockets
d) drive tire and mounting bolts

12 BLADES
a) blade plug
b) bolts attaching spokes to hub wheel
c) U-bolts attaching blades to spokes
d) blade

13 GUY WIRES
a) radial (from hub to blade tip)
b) outside (from blade tip to blade tip)

Fig. 58 : The ARUSHA Windmill

The hub wheel is the central rotating part of the windmill. It comprises of a metal wheel rim made from 3.2 mm (1/8") thick plate inside which are fitted three 30.5 cm (12") dia. steel disks. A 64 mm dia. (2½") dia. pipe passes through the centre of the discs and houses two ball bearings about which the hub rotates. This assembly slides on the main shaft, (a steel rod 13 mm (½") dia.; 406 mm (2'4") long, welded to the tail centre pipe) and the hub is held in place on the shaft with a bolt (Fig.59). Six hub sockets carry spokes for the blade assembly. A 10.2 mm (4") wide strip of rubber type bolted to the back end of the hub wheel provides a friction surface for the brake shoe (for stepping the windmill) as well as for driving the eccentric wheel.

<u>Blades</u> (See Fig.60)

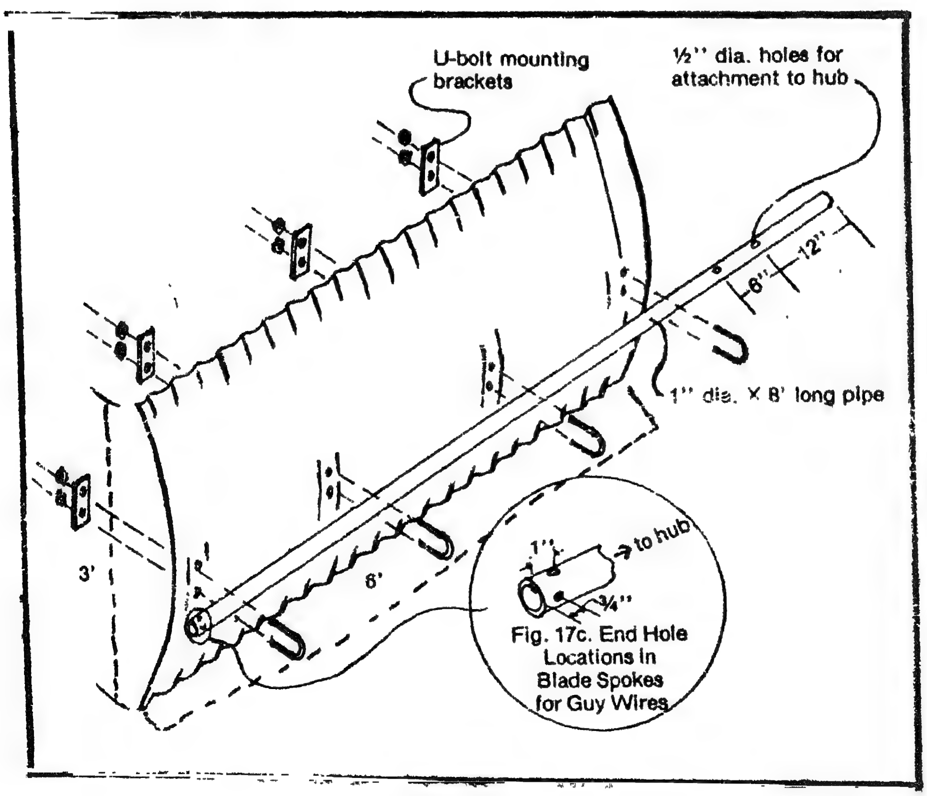


Fig. 60 : <u>Blade and blade spokes</u>

Six metal blades of 24 or 28 gauge galvanized corrugated sheet metal have been used. Each blade is fastened to a spoke 25.4 mm (1") dia., 203 mm (8") long with U bolts (Fig.60). These spokes fit into the hub sockets. Two types of guy wires are used to strengthen the blades - one is a set of radial wires going from the tip of the hub extension to the blade tips; the second set connects the tips of the blades (Fig.61)

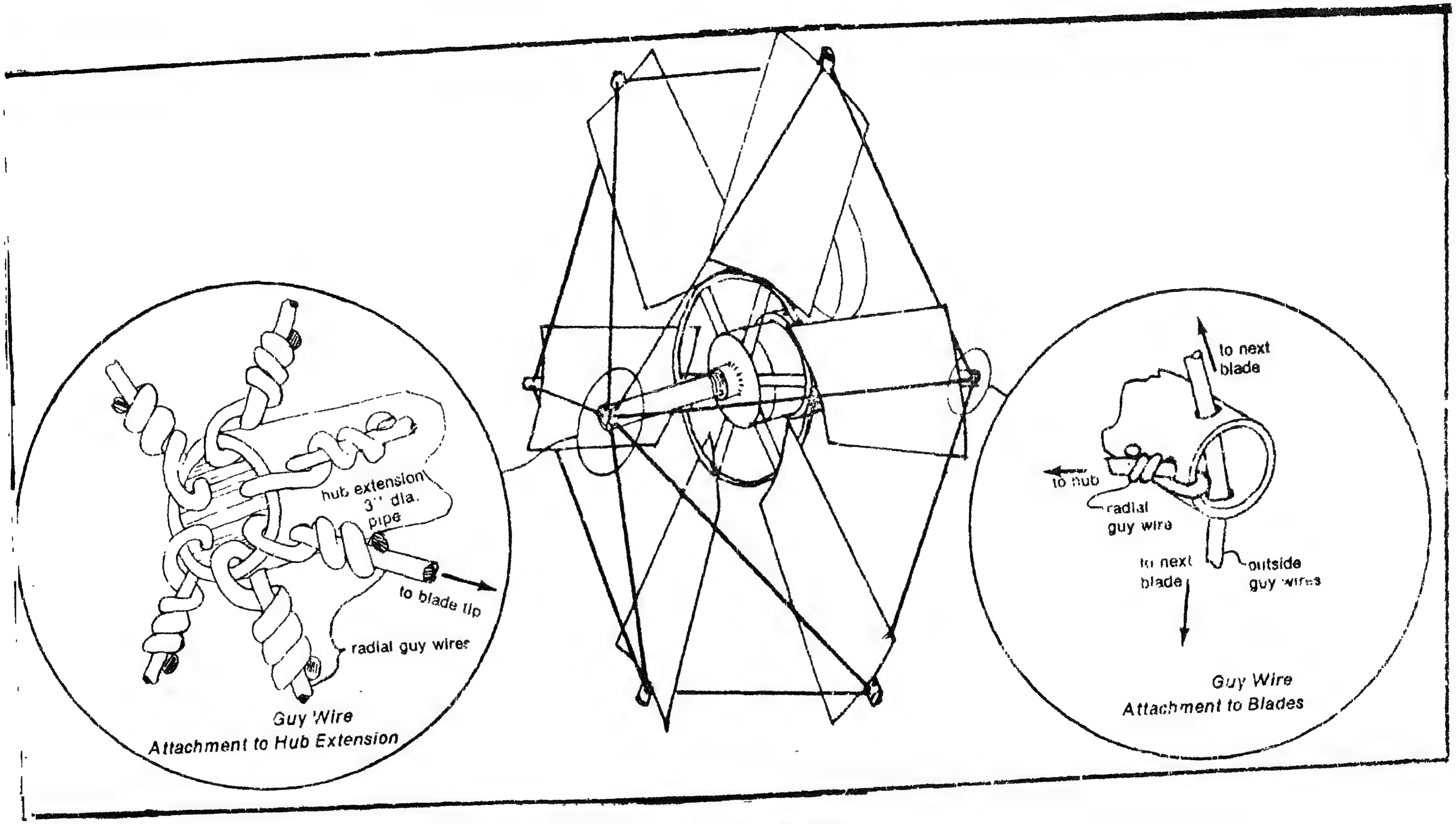


Fig. 61 : Guy Wires

Tail Assembly

A relatively flat and sturdy tail frame is fabricated from a 19.5 mm (3/4") dia rod (see Fig.58) and welded to the tail centre pipe. Sheet metal is now on to the frame. Though the exact tail shape is not important, it should be as flat as possible. The tail helps in orienting the blades to face the oncoming wind.

Power Transmission

Power is transmitted from the rotating hub on to an eccentric wheel by frinction. This produces a reciprocating (up and down) motion on the pump rod through a rocker arm mechanism. This matches optimum pumping speed to optimum blade speed without the use of gears; three turns of the blade assembly are converted to two strokes of the pump. A different ratio could be obtained by using a smaller or a larger wheel. (An axle mounted on the moveable flange on the eccentric allows the pump stroke to be set between 51 mm and 305 mm (2" and 12").

Pump (See Fig. 62)

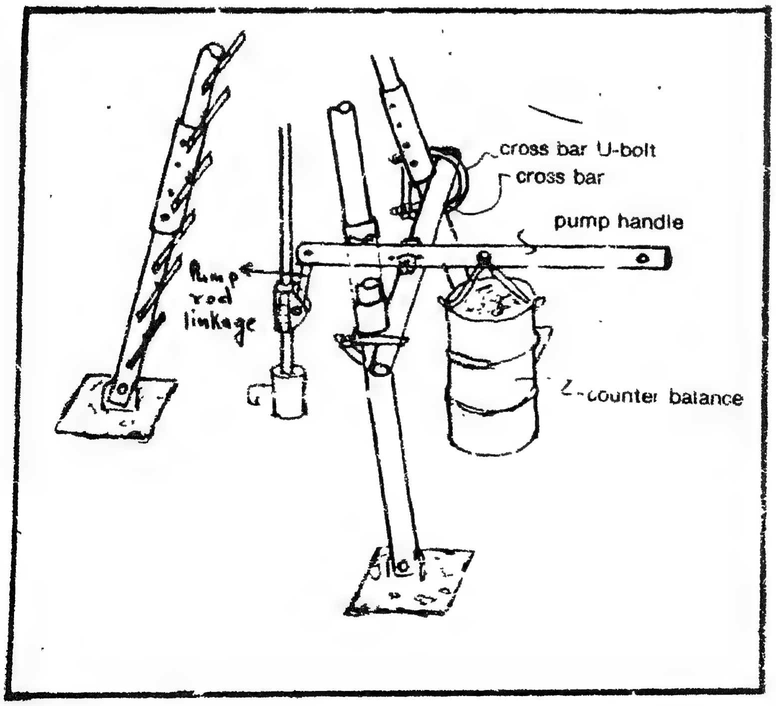


Fig. 62 : Pump handle and counter balance

The eccentric wheel mechanism operates a reciprocating pump in a deep bore hole. The windmill pump rod which is a 29' 6" piece of 5/8" steel rod seperated at two points, which extends from the top of the windmill down to the pump at the base of the windmill (see Fig. 58). The bottom pump rod segment extends from the pump handle linkage to the pump itself. The pump can be a conventional piston pump whose pump rod is screwed directly into the bottom of the pump rod socket. (Fig.62).

Counterbalance

An old oil drum with a few holes in the bottom to allow drainage of rain water is attached to a pump handle connected to the pump rod at the other end. Its weight almost equals the weight of the pump rod and piston. Thus, during the upstroke, the windmill has to lift just a little more than the weight of the column of water and this makes the windmill easier to start.

Tower

The three legged tower is made out of 64 mm (2½") diameter pipes. There are two options for tower height. The first is a 6 m (20 foot) tower using only the standard 6 m (20 foot) lengths of metal pipe. The second is a 8 m (26 foot) tower requiring 3 additional 1.8 m (6 foot) lengths of tower pipe.

The tower legs are bolted to steel bars which have been placed into the foundation.

One leg of the tower is made into a ladder by welding metal rods 19 mm x 25 mm (3/4" x 1") along the inside of the tower leg (see in Fig.58).

A tripod connects the legs of the tower and forms the central support housing for the windmill.

Foundation

A foundation is needed to securely hold the windmill in place. This consists of 3 holes filled with concrete in which anchor pins are placed to connect the foundation with the tower legs. The foundation should be prepared at least 3 days before the windmill is installed.

Braking

A brade rod extends from ground level up through the centre pipe.

A brake lever connects the brake rod to the brake shaft and is attached to a return spring which pull the brake away from the hub wheel when the brake rod is released. A housing of 2.54 cm (1") diameter pipe supports the brake shaft and allows it to rotate. A curved steel plate welded to the brake shaft acts as the shoe. When the brake rod is pulled, the shoe rubs against the rubber tyre on the hub wheel and brings the rotor to a halt.

Operating Data

Rotor diameter : 5 m

Output : 3 hp @ 32.2 kmph windspeed

Static head	Discharge
122 m (400 ft)	1135 lph @ 24.2 kmph
1.8 m (6 ft)	1514 lph @ 8 kmph

Conclusions

The windmill is made largely out of water pipes of standard sizes and materials commonly available in small rural towns. However, certain basic metal working equipments like welding machines and cutting torches are required for construction.

Several of these windmills were completed by May 1976 and were installed and operated on test sites in the field for a total of over 2½ years equivalent operating time. The whole unit has been tested to withstand a load of 453 kg while in motion with no failure occuring during the testing period of 3 months. Various alterations can be made for meeting local conditions or for lowering the cost of the windmill. These alterations include using wood for the tower, and a simple crank drive mechanism instead of eccentric wheel design; the blades could be made of wooden poles 5.1 cm (2" dia.) and heavy cloth etc. (See Reference).

Reference

1. The Arusha Windmill: A Construction Manual by Dick Stanley. Mt. Rainier, Volunteers in Technical Assistance, 1977. 58p.

ITDG WINDMILL

Designers

Peter Fraenkel, John Dixon, John Armstrong and others.

Institutional Affiliation

Intermediate Technology Development Group,
9 King Street,
London WC2E 8H ,
U.K.

Background

Design and construction began in December 1975 at Reading University, UK, and the prototype was completed by August 1976. The project was initiated to investigate the possibility of developing a windmill suitable for small scale local manufactures in developing countries. The second phase involved constructing nine further prototypes in different countries to test manufacture and make necessary modifications and conduct field trials based on the experiences of the UK prototype.

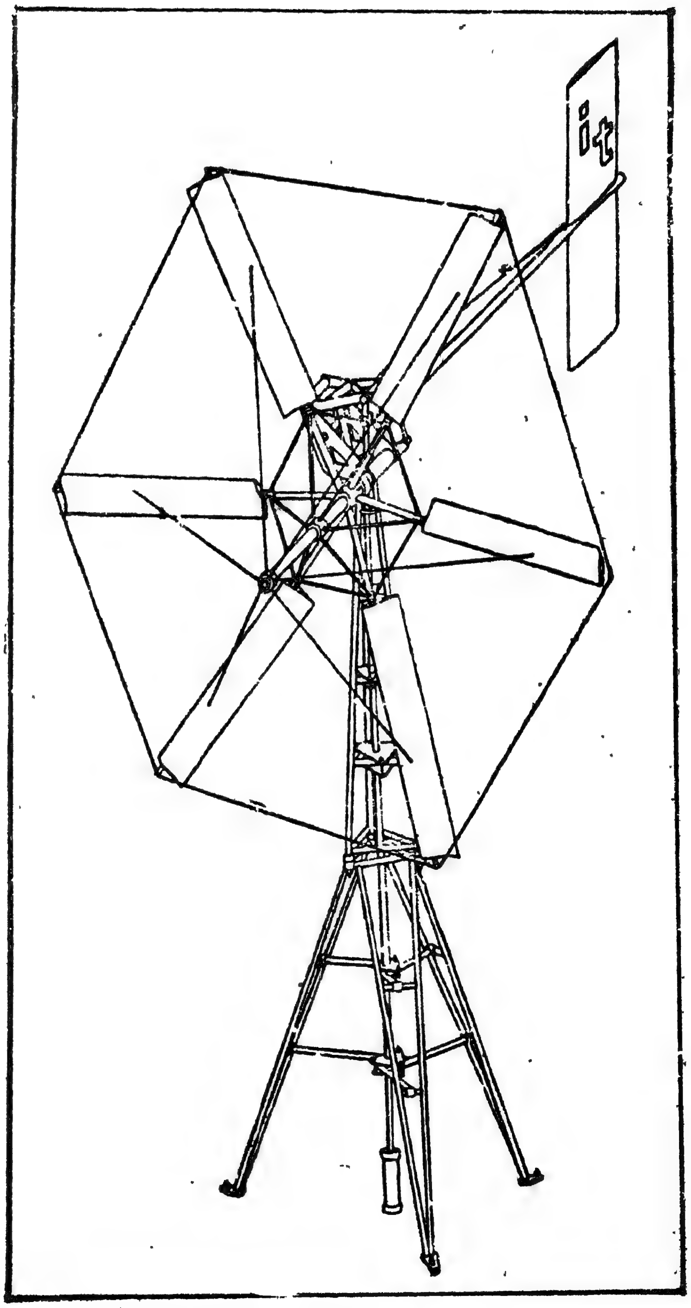


Fig. 63 : ITDG Windmill

Type

Horizontal axis multibladed metal windmill (See Fig.63)

Application

A dual purpose windmill having one version designed for low lift high volume crop irrigation and another for high lift low volume

borehole water pumping.

Suitability

Arid regions prone to multidirectional winds having windspeeds as low as 5 km/hr with occasional storms upto 50 km/hr.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly (See Fig.64)

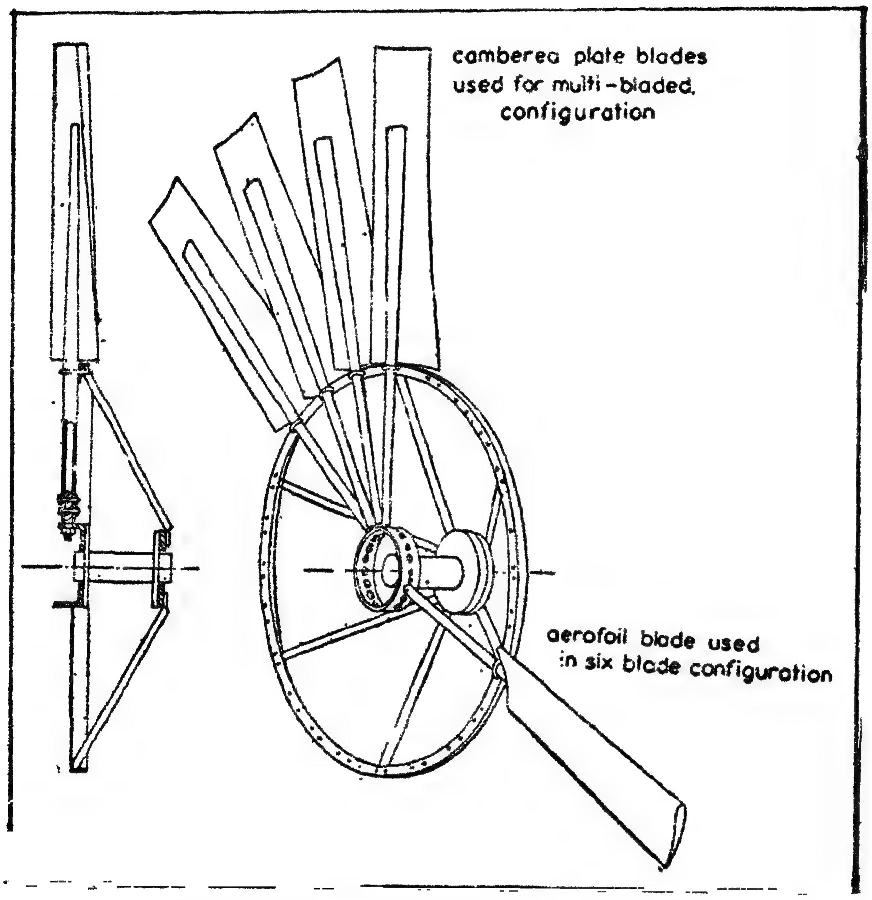


Fig. 64 : Multi-purpose rotor hub

This comprises of an all purpose hub (Fig.64) designed to carry a variable number of cantilevered blades. The high speed version suited to low lift applications carries six aerofoils, each made by folding aluminium skin sheets lengthwise to form their leading edge and then wrapping them around a spar located at 1/3 chord and rivetting the trailing edges together by hand. Polyurathene foam mixture is filled to give the blade more rigidity. Blade twist is provided to achieve adequate starting torque. The high solidity

rotor design for borehole pumping has 24 aluminium or galvanised steel cambered plate blades each carried on a progressively tapered tubular steel spar.

Transmission

In the prototype, the main shaft has sealed oversize ball bearings. Rotary motion at the shaft is converted to reciprocating motion by a crank and rocker arm arrangement to drive a double acting piston pump (Fig.65)

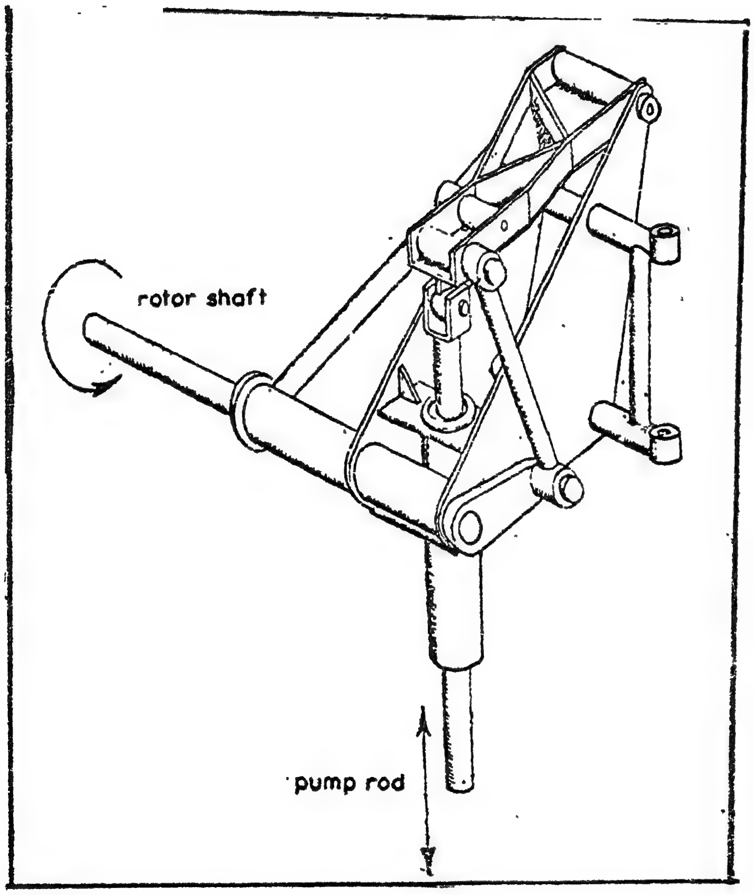


Fig. 65 : ITDG windpump transmission system

Rotary bearings marginal lubrication (Glacier DX, an acetal resin copolymer bearing on a bronze substrate) and another self lubricating type (Glacier Du, polytetrafluoroethylene on lead compound) have been used. A disc of hard nylon acts as the main transmission support thrust bearing sandwiched between the transmission and the tower top face. The transmission chassis frame, radius arm, mainshaft housing and tower pivot journal are all made up from mild steel plate and tubing.

Pump

ITDG developed a double-acting piston pump for low-head, high volume pumping which consists of a PVC (Polyvinylchloride) cylinder with steel chambers at each end each fitted with an inlet and outlet valve and a closed aluminium piston fitted with a pair of leather cup seals. The pump has a bore of 150 mm (6") and a maximum stroke of 300 mm (12")

Tail assembly

The tail fin is a sheet of 22 swg aluminium folded, pop-rivetted to a spar at 1/3 chord and then rivetted at its trailing edge. The assembly is slotted into a tubular tail boom and finally filled with polyurathene foam just like the aerofoil rotor blades, to give it sufficient rigidity.

Storm Protection

The rotor centre is offset from the tower centre, so that if unrestrained, the rotor would automatically try and rotate itself about the vertical tower axis into a downwind position. The tail boom is pivoted behind the transmission and held into a position perpendicular to the rotor plane by a spring. As soon as wind loading on the rotor exceeds a predetermined level, the spring pretension is overcome and the rotor together with the transmission folds towards the tail boom and presents a reduced area to the wind. Adjustment is possible by varying the spring attachment position. In case of spring or attachment breakage, the windmill furls thereby rendering the system fail-safe. A small damper is also fitted to prevent over-rapid furling after a severe gust dies down and also to prevent risk of blade damage due to gyroscopic forces when furling.

Furling

The UK prototype is furled by a detachable pull chain that can be manually clipped to the boom so as to pull the rotor out of wind against the spring loading from ground level via a single pulley. Other versions under construction have provision for threading a furling chain from the boom via a system of pulleys, through the tower head so that the chain can be left permanently in place and be winched from ground level to deactivate the system as and when required.

Tower Structure

The UK prototype is on a lightweight tubular steel tower 6 m high consisting of a top frame assembly mounted on three ladder like legs. It was designed to be dismantled into components small enough to be carried in a vehicle such as a jeep. The overseas prototypes incorporate a modular version built up in 3 m high sections. There are six three-legged tower modules in all, the minimum tower height comprising of the top two modules being 6 m and the maximum using all modules being 18 m. The tower is a tripod with tubular legs braced apart by horizontal triangular frames at the base of each module and then tensioned with diagonal cross braces.

An important feature of the tower is that two of the legs are hinged to the foundations in order to permit the entire windmill to be assembled horizontally on the ground and then to be pulled up to the vertical portion with the aid of a winch or by using vehicle. Nuts on the tower structure are made captive by welding them in place while bolts are high tensile headed type.

Operating Data

Rotor diameter : 6 m.

Pump : Double acting reciprocating pump with pvc pump barrel; aluminium piston fitted with leather cup seals. Pump incorporates controlled leakage to facilitate starting.

Prototype Pump Bore : 150 mm; stroke : 300 mm.

Discharge : 10.6 litres per rotor revolution.

Conclusion

The windmill is suitable for small scale manufacture and involves production techniques normally available in medium sized engineering and maintenance workshops when the overseas prototypes are complete and have had a suitable period of trial, the organisation plans to provide a design package detailing the construction of several variants found to be most satisfactory. This will be made availabl. for use by organisations processing suitable construction facilities in developing countries.

<u>References</u>

1. 'International development programme to produce a windpowered water-pumping system suitable for small scale economic manufacture' by P.L. Fraenkel. <u>Second International Symposium on Wind Energy Systems</u> held at Amsterdam during Oct. 3-6, 1978. Paper H1.
2. 'ITDG international windpump programme; engineering design considerations used in developing a windpump system for small scale manufacture and use in under developed arid of semi-arid regions' by P.L. Fraenkel. <u>Proc. Indian Acad. Sci.</u> Vol. C2,1; March 1979; 83-105.

VERTICAL AXIS WINDMILL DESIGNS

Institutional Affiliation

Brace Research Institute,
P.O. Box 400,
St. Anne de Bellevue,
Quebec,
CANADA.

Background

Brace Research Institute carried out a test-programme on the Savonius rotor to find out its potentialities for low cost water-pumping. The Savonius rotor design used in all these test is shown in Fig. 66.

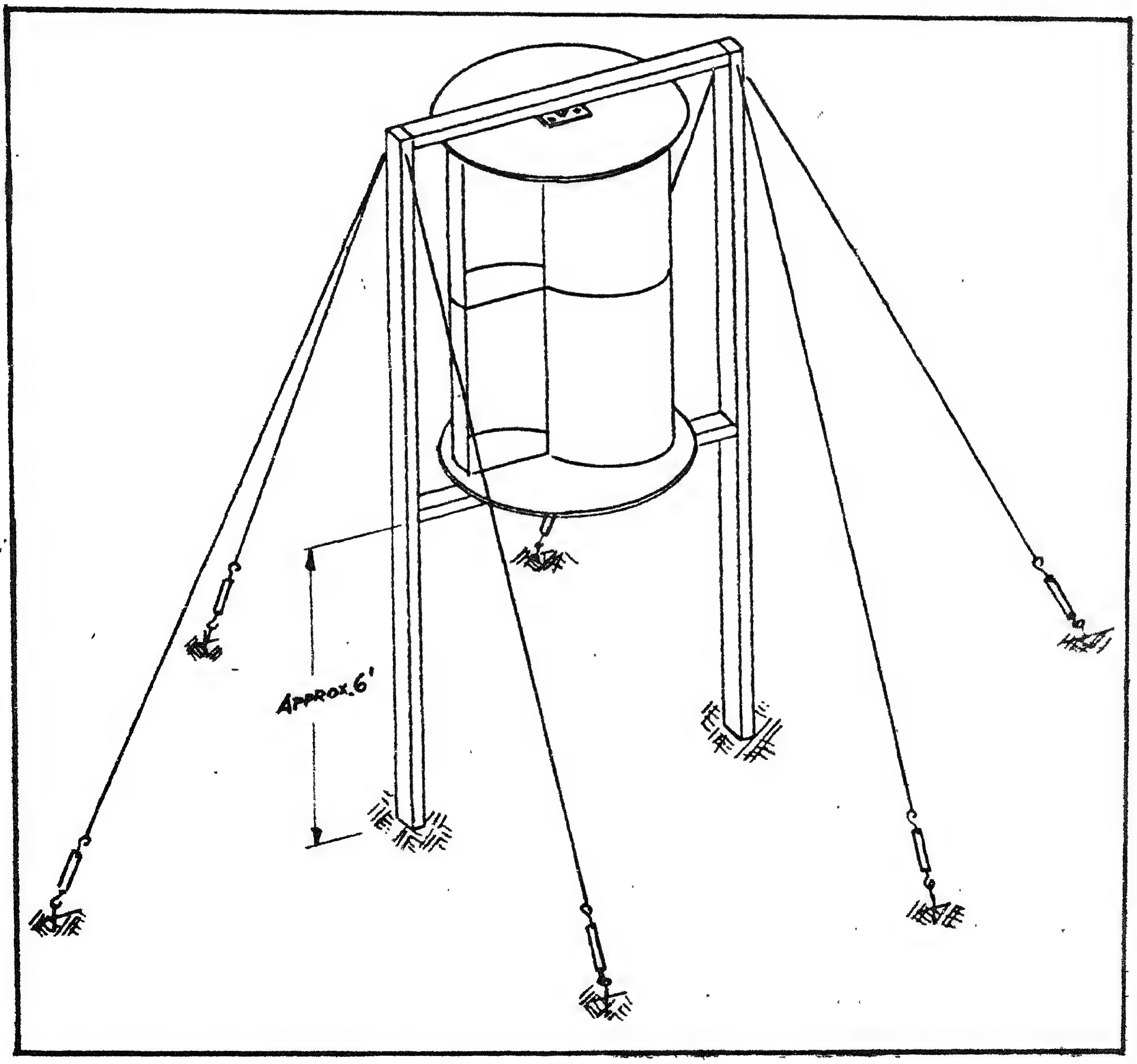


Fig. 66 : Brace's Savonius Rotor

Applications

Pumping water in areas where the water level is not more than 3-4.5 m (10-15 feet) below the ground.

Suitability

In areas with windspeeds of 13-20 km/hr.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

It consists of two 45 gallon oil drums bisected lengthwise and welded together to form two troughs which are mounted between two end plates, made from 12.7 mm (½") plywood, 1219 mm (48") diameter as shown in Fig. 67.

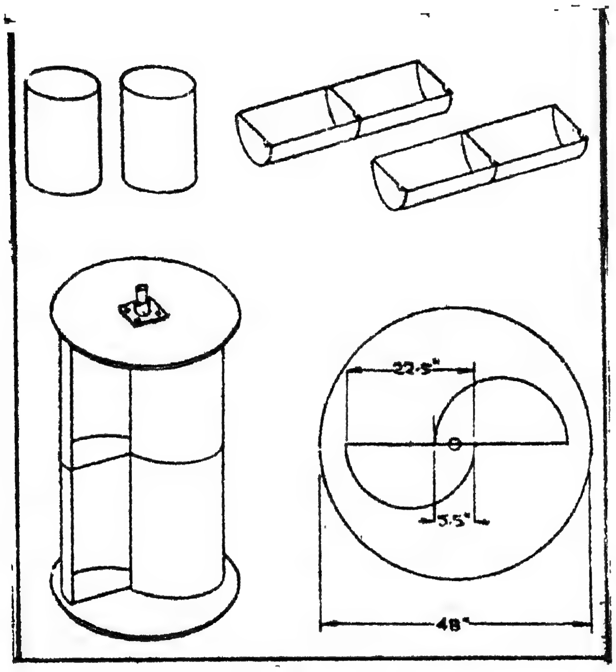


Fig. 67 : Rotor assembly

The ends of the oil drums are bolted to the wooden disk with 9.5 mm (3/8") stove bolts, washers and nuts. A shaft made of 31.8 mm (11/4") ID water pipe passes through the center of the rotor extending about 6" beyond either ends of the end plates. Two flanged collars secure the shaft to the end plates. Two self-aligning ball;- bearings are used to support the rotor shaft in the frame. Two adapters, further fit the two ends of the shaft to the bearing as shown in Fig.68 & 69.in the next page.

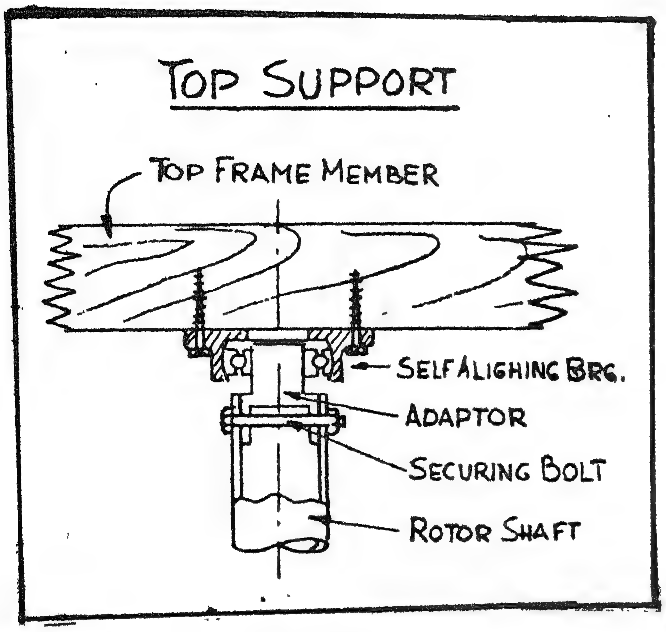


Fig. 68 : Top support of the Rotor

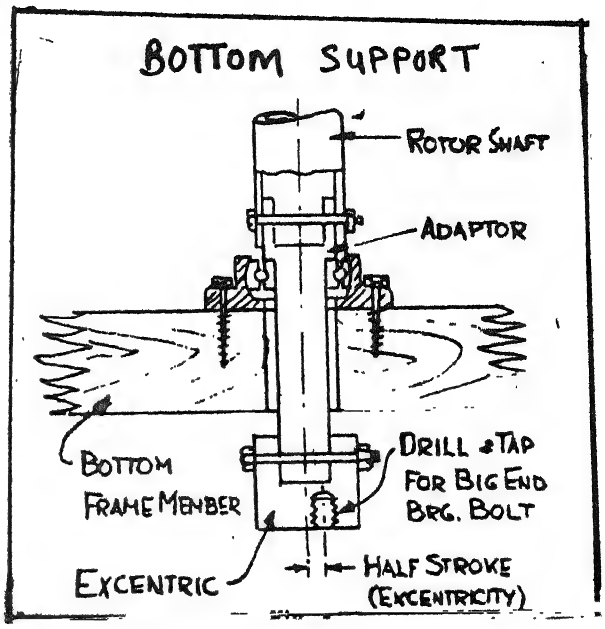


Fig. 69 : Bottom support of the rotor

The lower adapter after passing through the lower frame carries the eccentric at its lower end (Fig.69).

Power Transmission

As shown in Fig.70 the drive consists of the eccentric, the connecting rod, the bell crank and the pump rod. The connecting rod which is connected to the eccentric at one end moves forward and backward which in turn activates the bell crank attached to its other end. The pump rod fixed to the free end of the bell crank thus moves up and down.

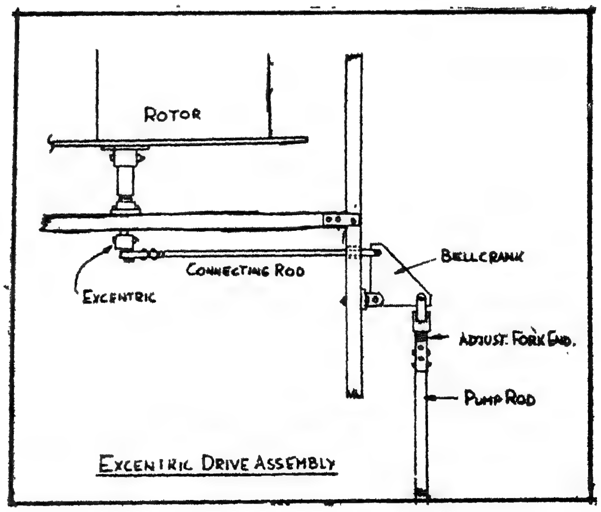


Fig. 70 : Excentric Drive Assembly

Pump

The pump is of the single acting diaphragm type. The diaphragm, from which is operated through a stirrup attached to the pump rod, is made from a piece of inner tube. A flange ring provides, the clamping of the rubber diaphragm as shown in Fig.71.

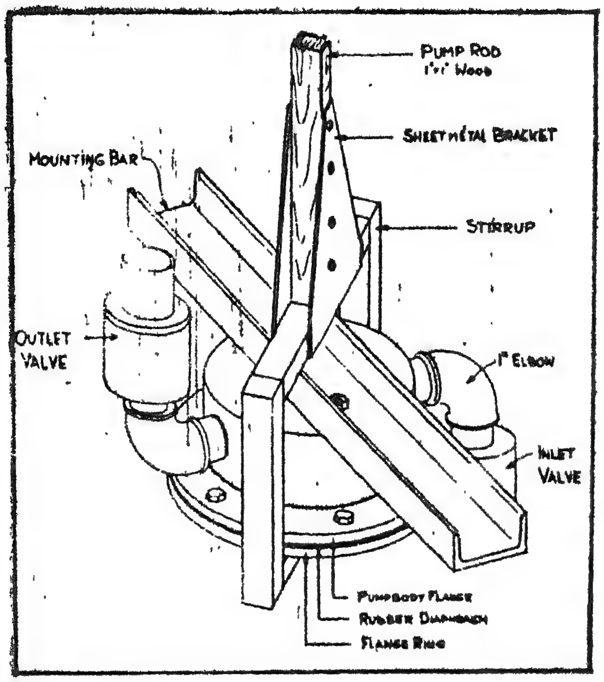


Fig. 71 : Single acting diaphragm pump

The flange has 8 bolts around the circumference to ensure good seal. Two 25 mm (1") water pipe nipples are welded on each side for the inlet and outlet valves. The two discs supporting the rubber diaphragm are made from "Tufnol". Clearance between disc and pump rod is kept 0-055 D and sealing compound is applied to the rubber between the discs and the flanges to assure a good seal.

The pump is mounted just below water level (fully submerged).

Tower

The support frame consists of four pieces of 101.6 x 50.8 mm (4" x 2") timber as shown in Fig.66. The joints are bolted with gusset plates. The frame is steadied with guy wires, securely anchored to the ground and tensioned by turnbuckel.

Operating Data

Discharge head - 3.0 m.

Diaphragm pump stroke volume - 0.3 dm^3

Discharge - 1080 litres/hr @ 6.2 km/hr.

Conclusions

Various versions of this unit have been built in developing countries. The construction of the windmill assumes certain amount of technical knowledge. Manufacturing and assembly can be carried out with local materials and tools. The difficulty may be only in obtaining the ball bearings or carrying out the welding work at the village level.

Reference

1. How to construct a cheap wind machine for pumping water. Brace Research Institute, 1975 (revised 1973), leaflet 13 pages.

IRRI SAVONIUS WINDMILL

Contact

Mr. G.C. Salazar.

Institutional Affiliation

International Rice Research Institute,
P.O. Box 938,
Manila,
PHILIPPINES.

Background

The unit was developed as an alternative to the gasoline/diesel engine driven centrifugal pumps commonly used in Philippines to irrigate rain-fed farms.

Application

Pumping water from shallow well or canal for irrigation.

Type

Vertical axis, metal drum, Savonius rotor. (Fig.72)

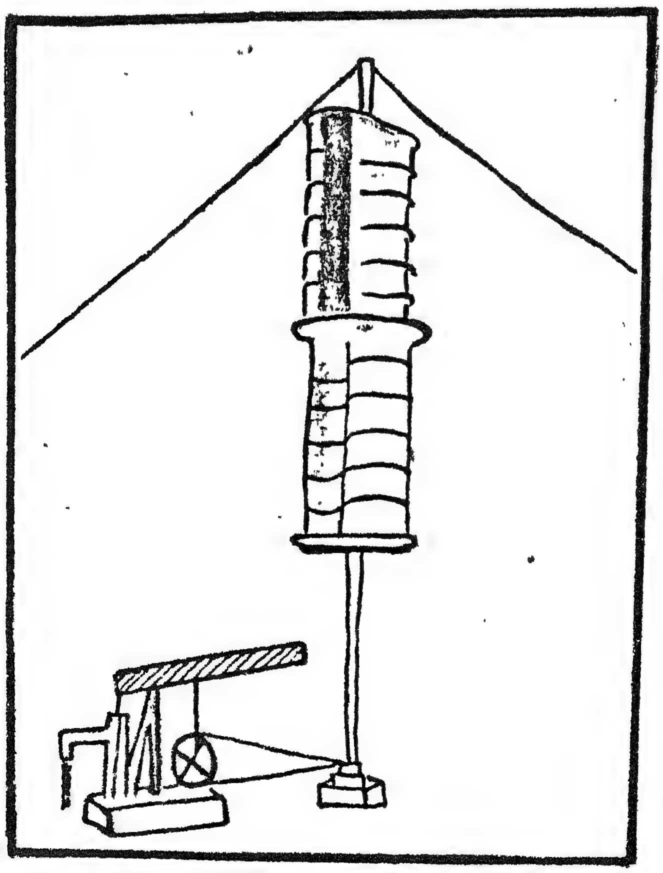


Fig. 72 : IRRI's Metal Drum Savonius Rotor

Suitability

Areas prone to multidirectional winds in the range of 15-30 kmph.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor is fabricated from four 200 litres (45 gallons) oil drums cut in half lengthwise. The shape of drum is modified slightly to obtain more aerodynamic efficiency. The drum halves are welded to a 6 m section of a 100 mm (4") schedule G.I. pipe. The pipe is mounted vertically with bearing supports at the top and bottom. The pipe serves both as a tower and a rotating shaft. Three 8 mm diameter guy wires are attached to the top bearing to stabilize the rotating structure. (Fig.72)

Power Transmission

A transmission belt transfers the power from a pulley located near the edge of the rotating shaft (vertical pipe) to another pulley with a crank and lever mechanism operating a piston pump. (Fig. 73).

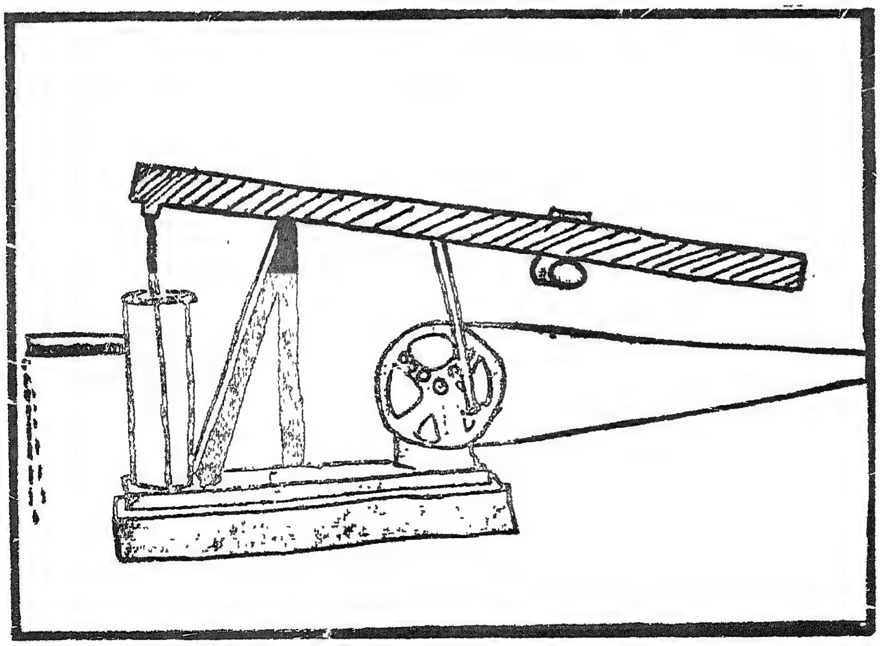


Fig. 73 : Piston pump and pulley with transmission

Pump

The windmill drives a simple 15 cm diameter piston pump employing a PVC cylinder. A locally available leather cup serves as water seal between the cylinder wall and the piston assembly. There is also a provision for manually operating the pump in case of prolonged windless period.

Operating Data

Pump : Piston pump with PVC cylinder, 15 cm dia.
Discharge : (litres/hr)

Wind Speed	Suction lift (m)			
km/h	1.5 m	3.0 m	4.6 m	6.1 m
14.5	4,010 l/h	2,005 l/h	1,340 l/h	1,000 l/h
16.1	5,530 l/h	2,760 l/h	1,820 l/h	1,360 l/h
19.3	9,535 l/h	4,770 l/h	3,180 l/h	2,385 l/h
24.1	18,700 l/h	9,350 l/h	6,210 l/h	6,655 l/h
32.2	44,290 l/h	22,145 l/h	14,760 l/h	11,053 l/h

Conclusion

The windmill design is simple and rugged and makes use of locally available materials and manufacturing capabilities. The performance of the windmill has been taken up for evaluation by IRRI Cropping Systems and rice production departments with eight demonstration units at selected locations in the Philippines having varying wind conditions.

Reference

1. 'IRRI-Designed Windmill/Piston Pump', by G.C. Salazar. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Workshop on Biogas and other Rural Energy Resources (Energy Resources Development Series No. 19). New York, U.N., 1979. p 90 - 103.

SUNFLOWER SAVONIUS WINDMILL

Institutional Affiliation

Sunflower Power Co., Inc.,
Route 1, Box 93-A,
Oskaloosa, Kansas, 66066,
U.S.A.

Background

A plan to build a Savonius rotor wind turbine for water pumping by the Sunflower Co. is described below.

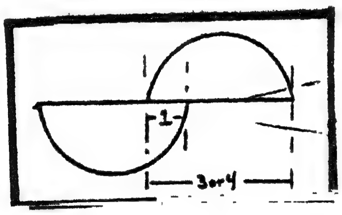
Type

Vertical axis, metal drum, Savonius rotor (Fig.74 on next page).

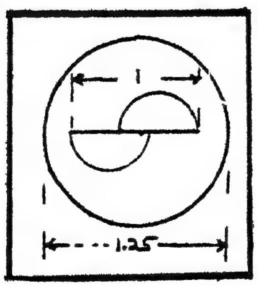
Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor is made of two 55-gallon oil drums cut in half lengthwise and welded or bolted end-to-end. The barrel must be overlapped in the ratio 1:3-1:4.



The central shaft made of 38 mm (1½") I.D. galvanized water pipe passes through the centre of the rotor and is threaded on each end. The end discs of the rotor should be 1.25 times the diameter of the barrels and can be made out of sheet metal or plywood.



The end disc serve to keep wind from spilling over the ends of the rotor thus spilling power. A piece of hardwood (minimum (5 cm) 2"

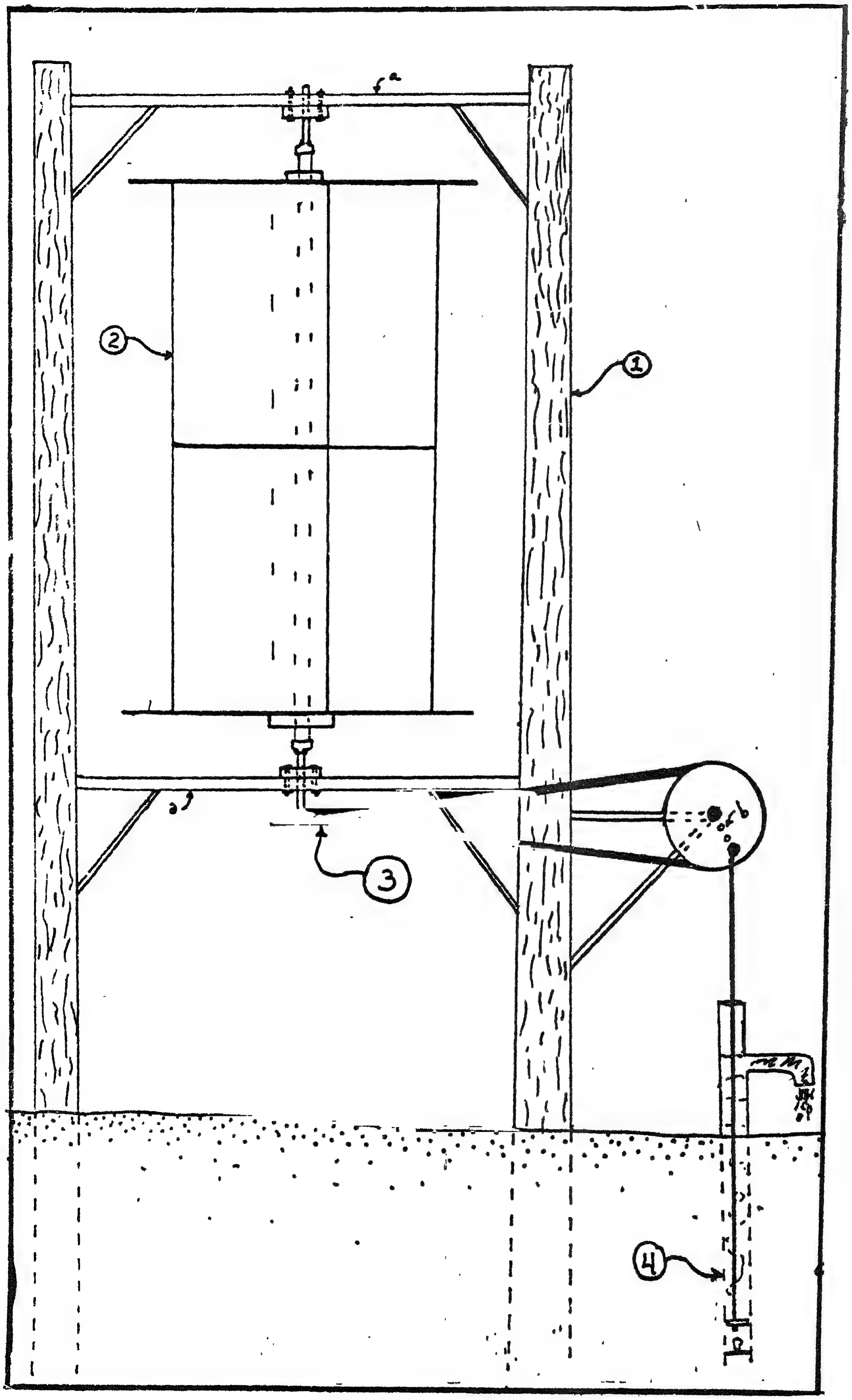


Fig. 74 : Sunflower Power Co - Savonius Rotor

thickness) is attached to the bottom of the barrels or end discs. The central shaft is fixed to this by a pin in the central shaft (Fig.75 No. 7) which fits into a slot in the hardwood (Fig.75 No.8).

Top and Bottom Assembly of the Rotor

The rotor shaft ends are threaded to the bell type redusers (Fig.75 No.10) 12.7 mm to 19.2 mm in size and galvanized. A 19.2 mm (3/4") ID water pipe (Fig.75 No.11) with outer diameter of 27.2 mm–26.6 mm (1 1/6–1 1/18) fits through the bearing. Flanged bearing holders (Fig.75 No.12) are bolted to the cross beam of the support frame. A 19.2 mm (3/4") floor flange (Fig.75 No.13) has threads to accept the 19.2 mm (3/4") shaft (No.11) and is connected with the V-belt pulley. The rotor is arranged such that the rotation is clockwise when viewed from above so that the pipe threads do not become unscrewed.

Power Transmission

Power is transmitted from the rotor shaft to the pump via two V-belt pullies. The V-belt pulley at the bottom of the rotor shaft reduces speed through a U belt which is twisted 90° to a second V-belt pulley which is drilled to provide the eccentricity for pumping. Several strokes may be chosen. Several strokes may be chosen by drilling at different radii on the pulley (b in Fig.74). A 3:1 reduction has been found to be successful with a 5.08 mm (2") pump cylinder at a 6–8 m water level (stroke 2–7 cm).

Pump

A conventional piston pump of 38 to 75 mm (1½–3") diameter is used with PVC cylinders and leather cup to seal the pump piston. However new plastic cups which appear more effective can also be used (available from Vidren Co., P.O. Box 7160, Amarillo, Texas 79109, U.S.A.). A foot valve is used to allow the water to flow in one direct on.

Tower Frame

A wooden pole "H" frame with 101.6 x 101.6 mm (4" x 4") bearing support members is used (a in Fig.74). A lighter weight frame of similar design may also be used if guy wires are utilized.

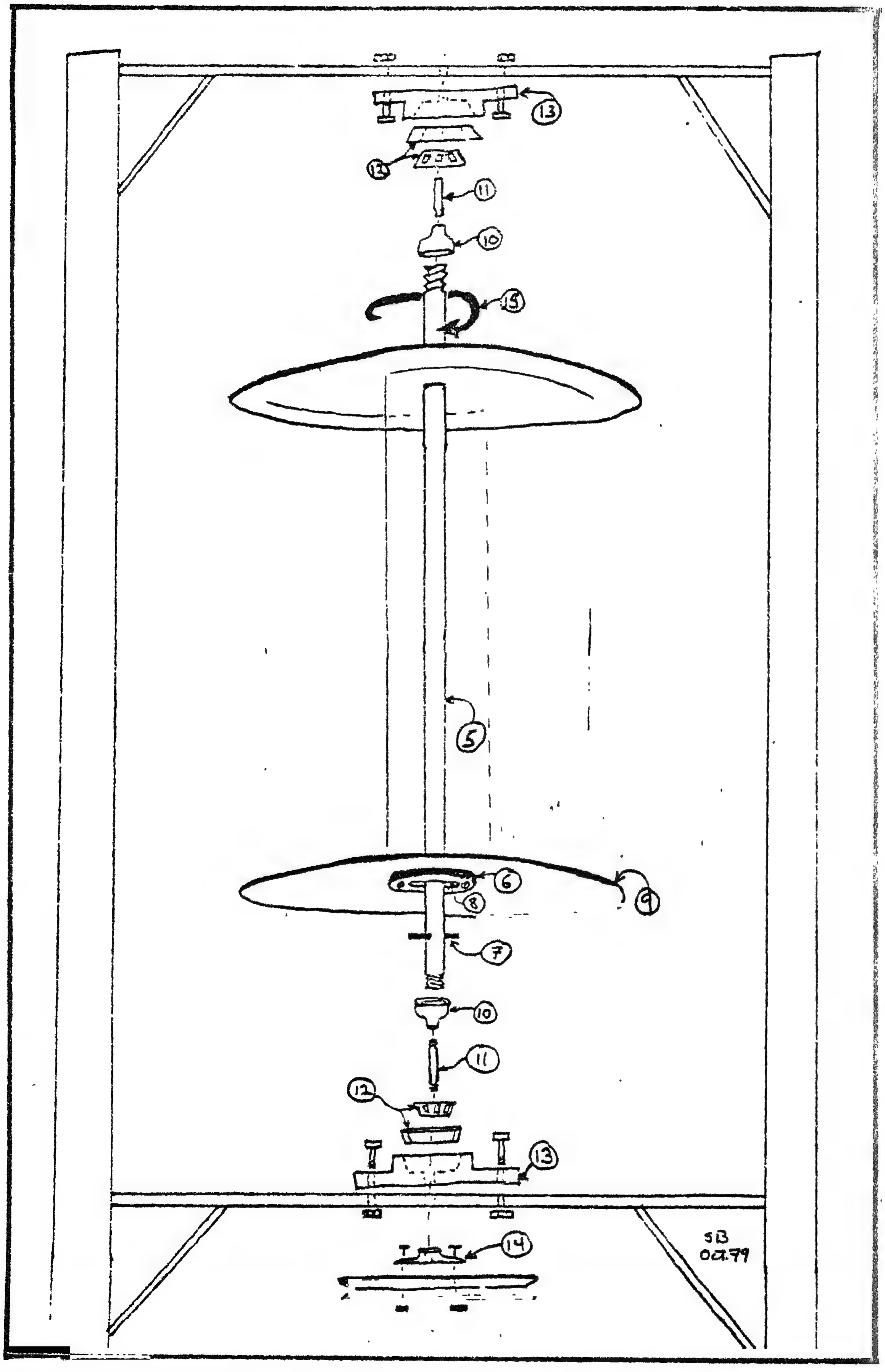


Fig. 75 : Rotor with top and bottom assembly

Operating Data

Pump - piston pump of 38 mm-76 mm ($1\frac{1}{2}$" - 3") diameter

Discharge of a two-drum Savonius rotor in average windspeed of 16-19 km/hr:

Output litres/hr	Head m
1135-1154	3.05
568-757	6.10

Conclusions

This plan is flexible and allows various options in the building process according to available skills and materials. The V-belt size and pump diameter can vary to accommodate the well depth and windspeed.

The Sunflower Power Company, Inc., welcomes any enquiries concerning this plan.

Reference

1. A plan describing how to build a Savonius rotor wind turbine for pumping water. Oskaloosa, Sunflower Power Company, Inc. Leaflet, 7 pages.

CAT WINDMILL

Institutional Affiliation

Centre for Alternative Technology,
Machynlleth Powys,
WALES.

Background

A plan for constructing a Savonius rotor for water pumping was prepared by John Eyles for the Centre. The plan is described below.

Application

Water pumping for low and medium lift applications.

Type

Vertical axis, multidirectional, metal drum, Savonius rotor (Fig.76)

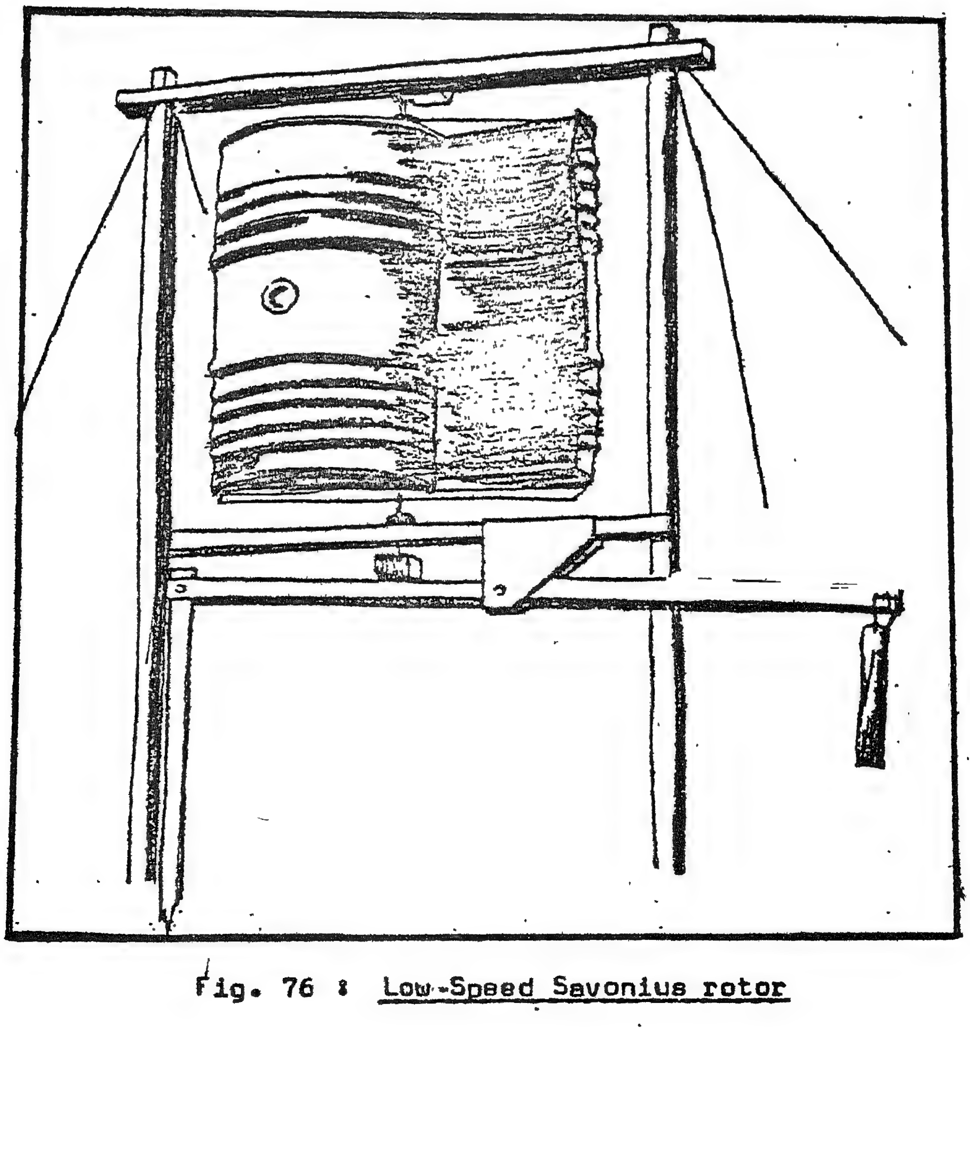


Fig. 76 : Low-Speed Savonius rotor

Suitability

The windmill functions well in windspeeds of 13 kmph.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor is made out of an oil drum (86 cm x 51 cm)

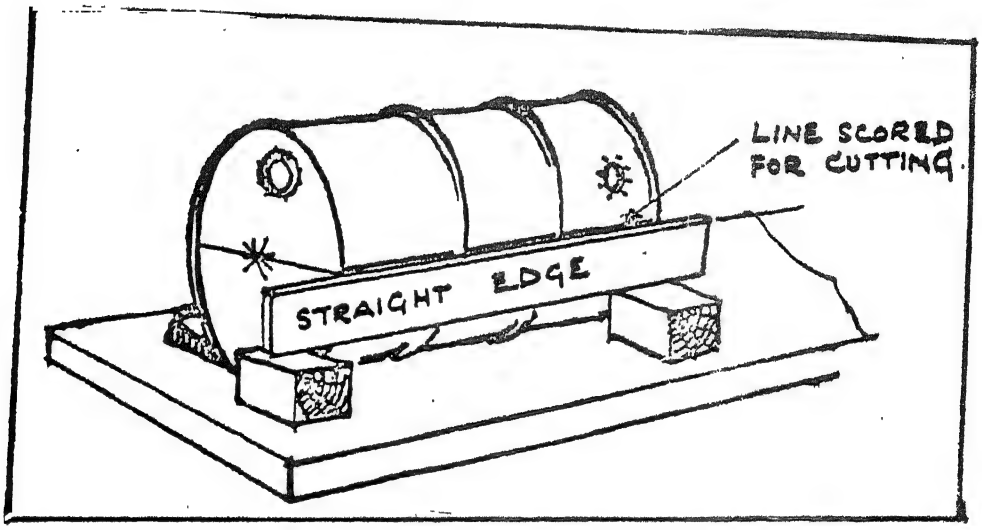


Fig. 77 : Cutting the oil drum

As shown in Fig.77 the drum is kept on its sides and chalk lines made along the diameters and along the sides, so that the drum is cut exactly into two halves.

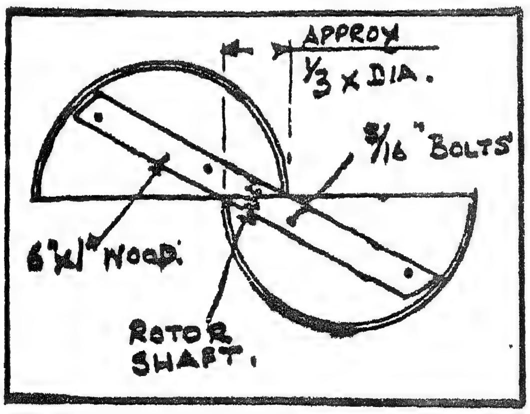


Fig. 78 : Rotor Assembly - top view

For joining the two halves two pieces of 2.5 cm x 15.3 cm (1" x 6") timber are used as shown in Fig.78. The overlap of the drum halves can be about 1/3 of the diameter. A hold of the size of the shaft is bored in the centre of each of the 2.5 cm x 15.3 cm

(1" x 6") board. These boards are bolted to the drum with 8 mm x 38 mm (5/16" x 1½") bolts. The shaft which is 2.13 m (7') in length and 25.4 mm (1") outer diameter is passed through the rotor leaving about a foot at the top and at least two feet at the bottom. The shaft is fixed to the rotor by clamping a U-bolt round the shaft to a short length of angle iron and screwint it further to the 2.5 cm x 15.3 cm (1" x 6") board.

Balancing

Though the rotor speed is slow, the height of the drum calls for proper balancing.

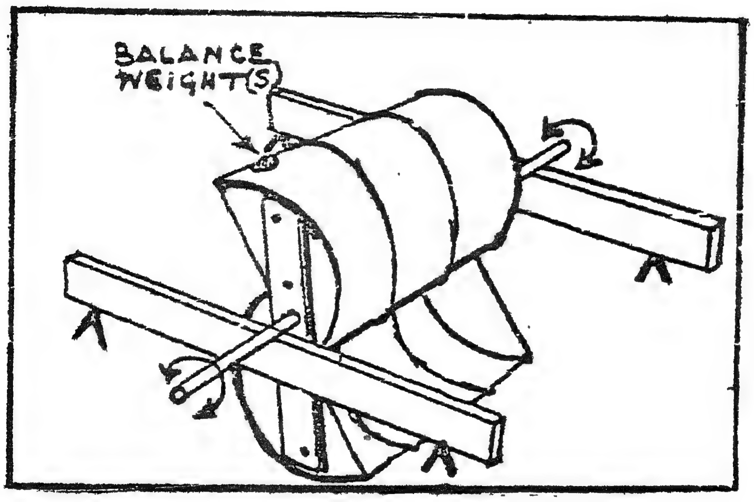


Fig. 79 : Balancing

As shown in Fig.79 two 19.2 mm (3/4") boards clamped on the edge of two saw-stools are made sure they are exactly levelled. The rotor is placed between them and rolled to find the light side. Bits of metal or cellotape on washers are bolted to the lighter side till balance is achieved.

Power Transmission

A small plunger is activated by means of a cam driven rocker arm. (Fig.80). The cam/swash plate is a block of hardwood (mahogany) 10.2 x 10.2 x 10.2 cm (4" x 4" x 4") cut at an oblique angle and bored to go over the edge of the shaft. The rocker arm is made of

two lengths of 5.1 x 2.54 cm (2" x 1") screwed in the middle on to a foot length of 6.4 cm ($2\frac{1}{2}$") timber making a long fork. The follower, a 5.1 cm (2") outer diameter Ball Race is bolted into the end grain of the 6.4 cm ($2\frac{1}{2}$") timber and the wholemounted within two 1.27 cm ($\frac{1}{2}$") plywood trunnion which are than screwed to the frame in such a position that the ball race is in contact with the oblique face of the cam during its full rotation. The rocker magnifies the throw of the cam to about 6.4 cm ($2\frac{1}{2}$") stroke at its end. The other end of the rocker arm is long enough to allow a reasonable size of counter weight.

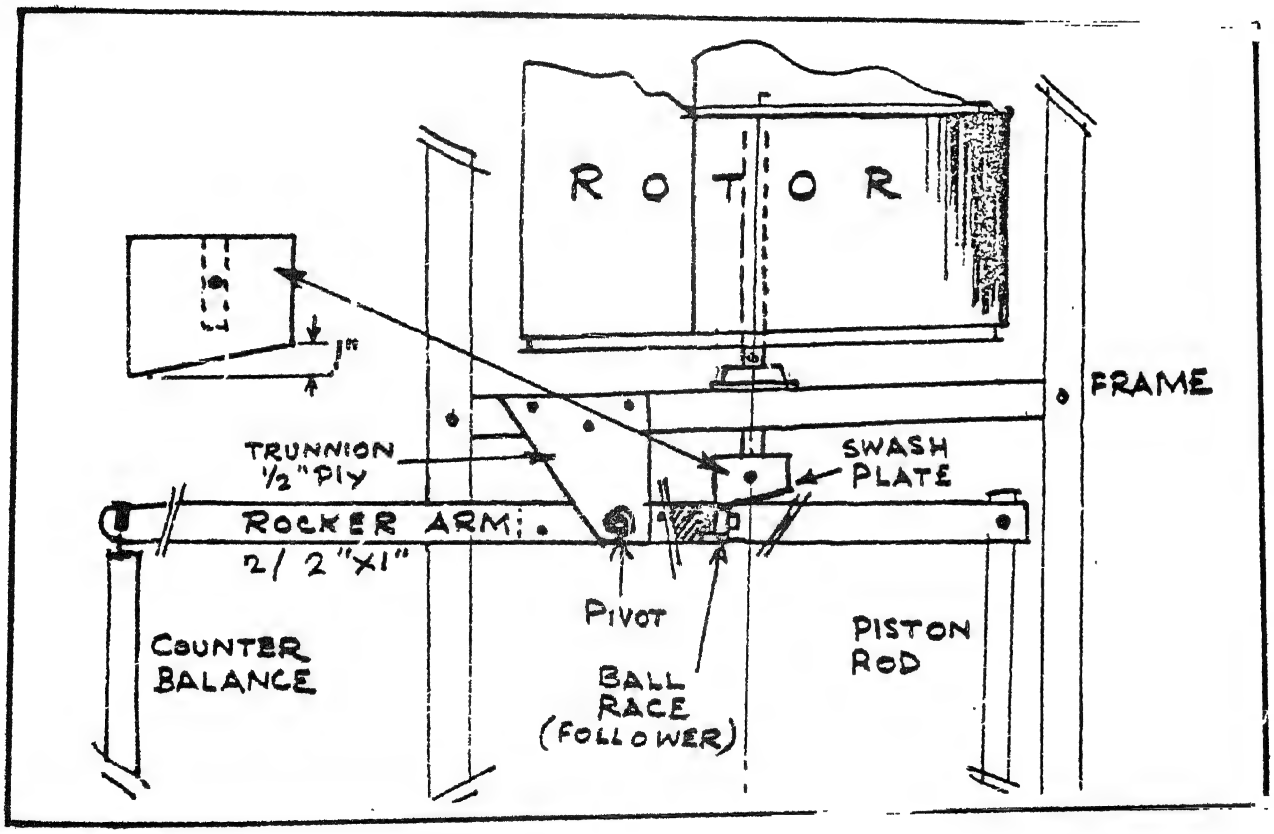


Fig. 80 : Drive mechanism

Tower

The support frame is in the form of a free-standing triangulated structure as shown in Fig.81.

Conclusion

The performance data of the windmill is not known. However, the design is simple and can be easily fabricated at village level.

Reference

1. D.I.Y. PLAN 3 - Pumping Windmill (Savonius) by John Eyles Machynlleth, Centre for Alternative Technology. Leaflet 6p.

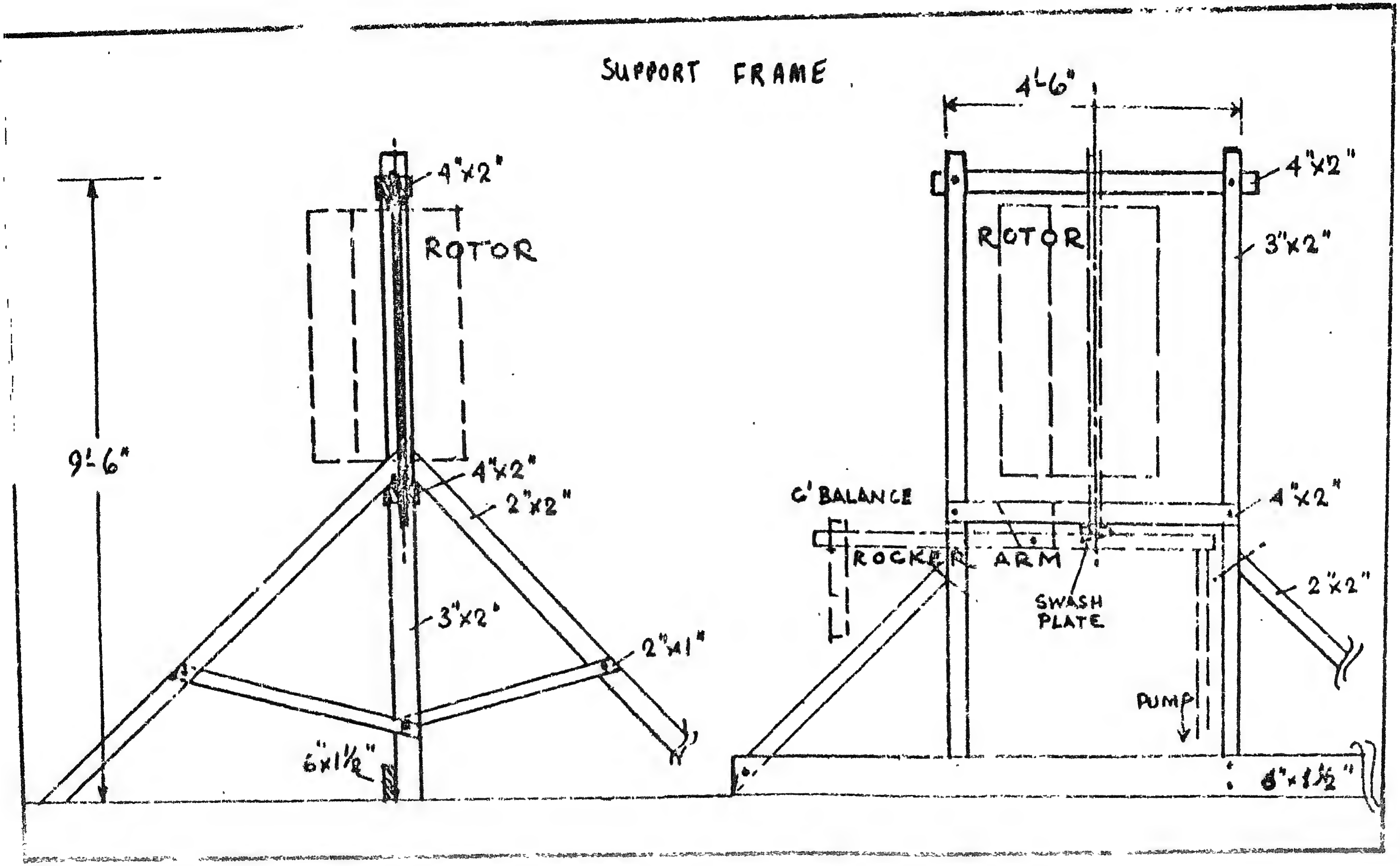


Fig. 81 : Support frame

VITA WINDMILL

Designer

Josef A. Kozlowski.

Institutional Affiliation

Volunteers in Technical Assistance,
360 Rhode Island Ave.,
Mt. Rainer, Maryland 20822,
U.S.A.

Application

Pumping water from borehole.

Type

Two-stage (double), metal drum savonius rotor. Fig.82.

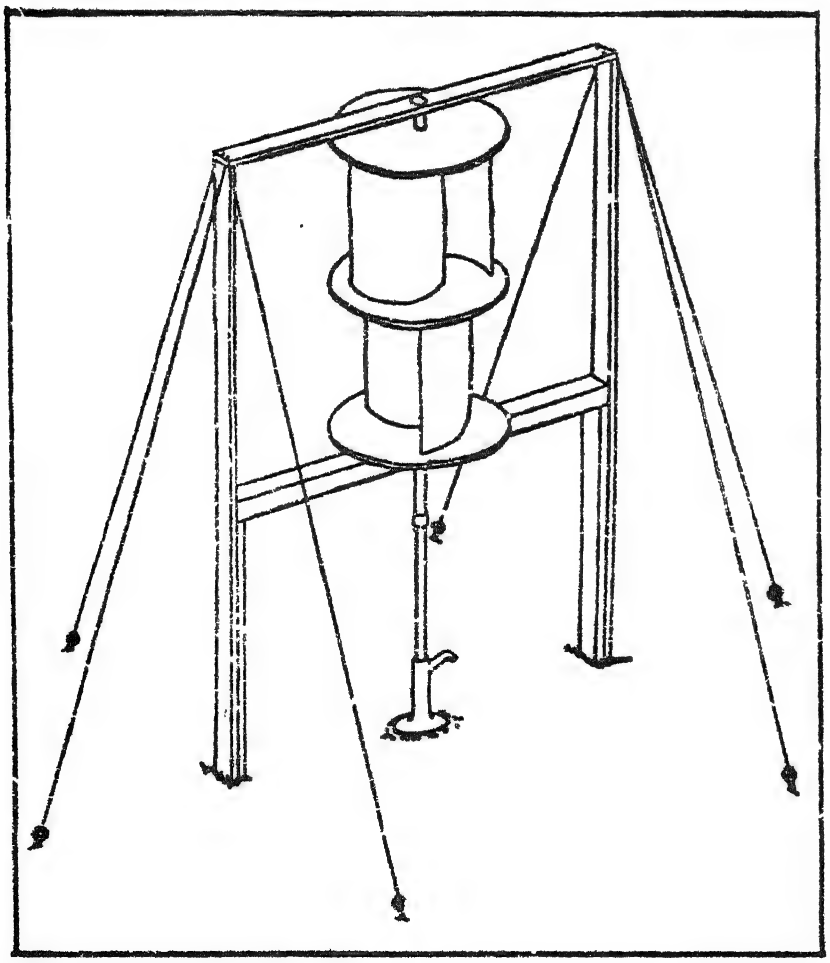


Fig. 82 : Two-stage S-Rotor

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor consists of two 45 gallon oil drums (86 cm x 51 cm) each split into half, the bases removed and the two drum halves positioned at 180° to each other and screwed between plywood discs of 115 cm (46") diameter and 1.25 cm (½") thickness. (Fig.83).

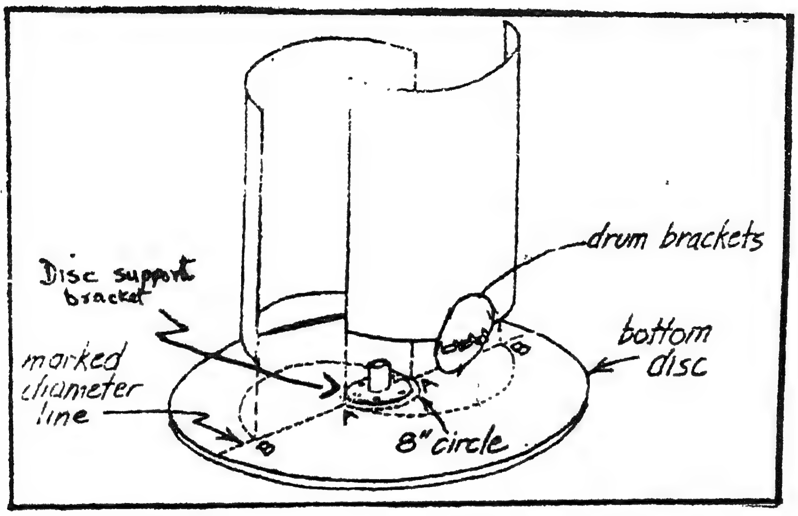


Fig. 83 : Half-drum and disc for assembly

Three disc support brackets attach the plywood disc/half drum assembly to a pipe shaft. End pieces of the top and bottom of the rotor shaft each rest in a roller or ball bearing attached to a horizontal support beam. The lower bearing which must absorb both axial and radial forces is a sealed, self adjusting flange ring roller bearing. The lower bearing which must absorb both axial and radial forces, is a sealed self adjusting flange ring roller bearing. The upper bearing can be any type which is sealed the correct way. The bearings fasten to the top side of each side of each beam at the central point at the central point as shown in Fig. 84. on the next page.

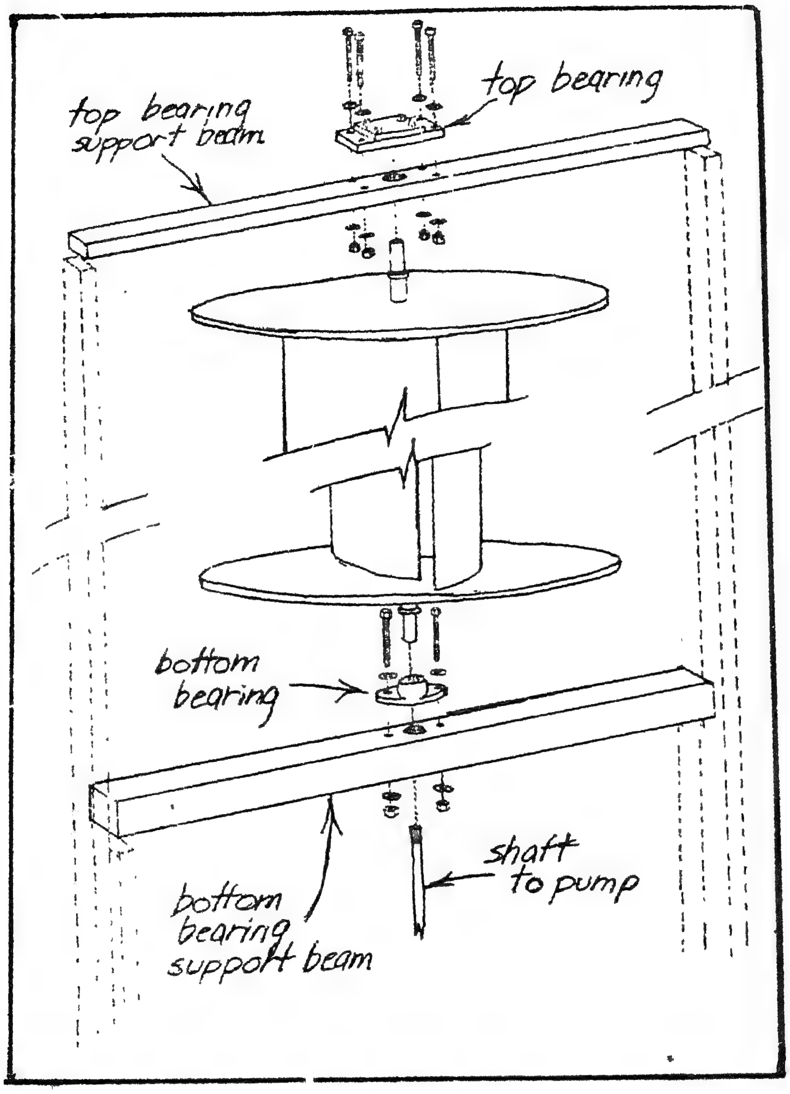


Fig. 84 : Bearing support beams

Power Transmission

A direct rotor/pump hook-up with an extension piece connecting the S-rotor shaft to the shaft extending down the borehole to the rotary pump, pushes water up the borehole by a screwlike mechanism.

Pump

The connecting shaft is attached to a positive displacement rotary borehole (submersible) pump. The vanes of the rotor are set in the same direction as that in which the mono-pump operates.

Support Frame

As shown in Fig.85, there are two tall 5 x 10 cm (2 x 4") wood frame supports which sink into the ground 2 m (6') apart from each other. There are two shorter pieces of 5 x 10 cm (2 x 4") wood right up next to the inside surface of each of the taller supports. The bottom bearing support beam rests on the top ends of the shorter supports. The top bearing support beam rests on the top end of the tall supports.

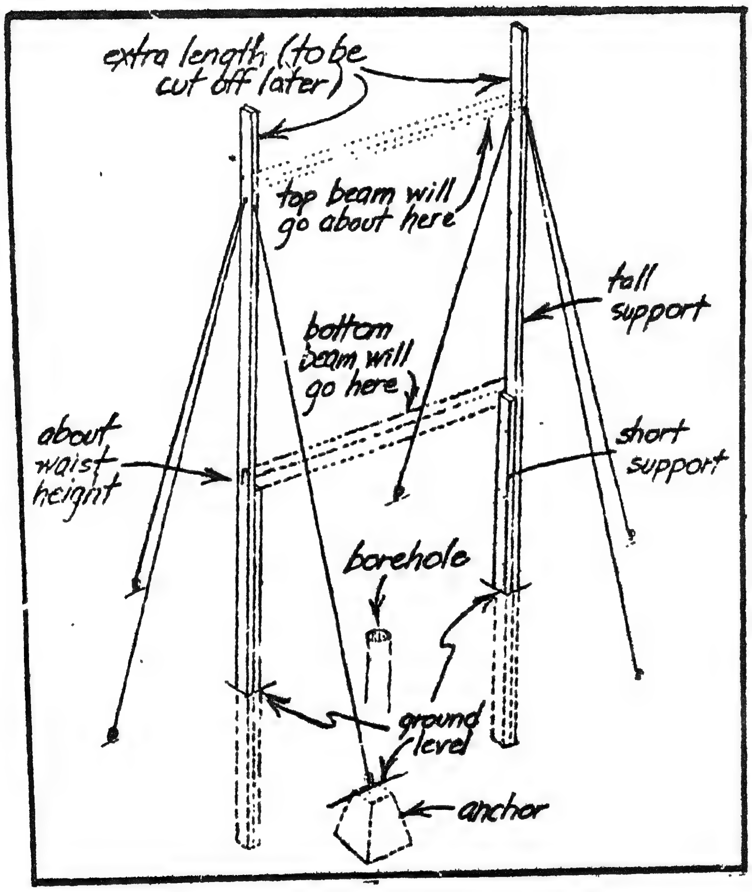


Fig. 85 : Rotor frame

6 guy wires which stabilize the rotor frame are attached from the top of the tall vertical frame supports to the loops of the anchors buried underground.

Braking

Braking is manual by pressing a piece of wood into the lower V-belt gear, at high wind velocities there is a danger of imbalance.

Conclusion

The construction of the windmill makes use of sufficient cutting, drilling and welding. It may be slightly difficult to construct it in rural conditions. A machine shop is required for the assembling of the rotors.

Detailed building instructions are given in Ref. 1.

Reference

1. Savonius Rotor Construction : Vertical Axis Wind Machines from Oil Drums by Josef A. Kozlowski. Maryland, VITA, 1977. 53 p.

IISc WINDMILL

Designers

Dr. S.P. Govind Raju, (Asst.Prof.), R. Narasimha and others.

Institutional Affiliation

Indian Institute of Science,
Dept.of Aeronautics,
Bangalore 560 012,
INDIA.

Background

Two prototypes were designed and fabricated during June 1975-Jan.1978. They are largely similar but the second prototype has a slightly different sail profile and rotor support structure.

Application

Lifting water from wells for domestic use or for minor irrigation.

Type

Vertical axis windmill with sail type Savonius rotor. (Fig.86)

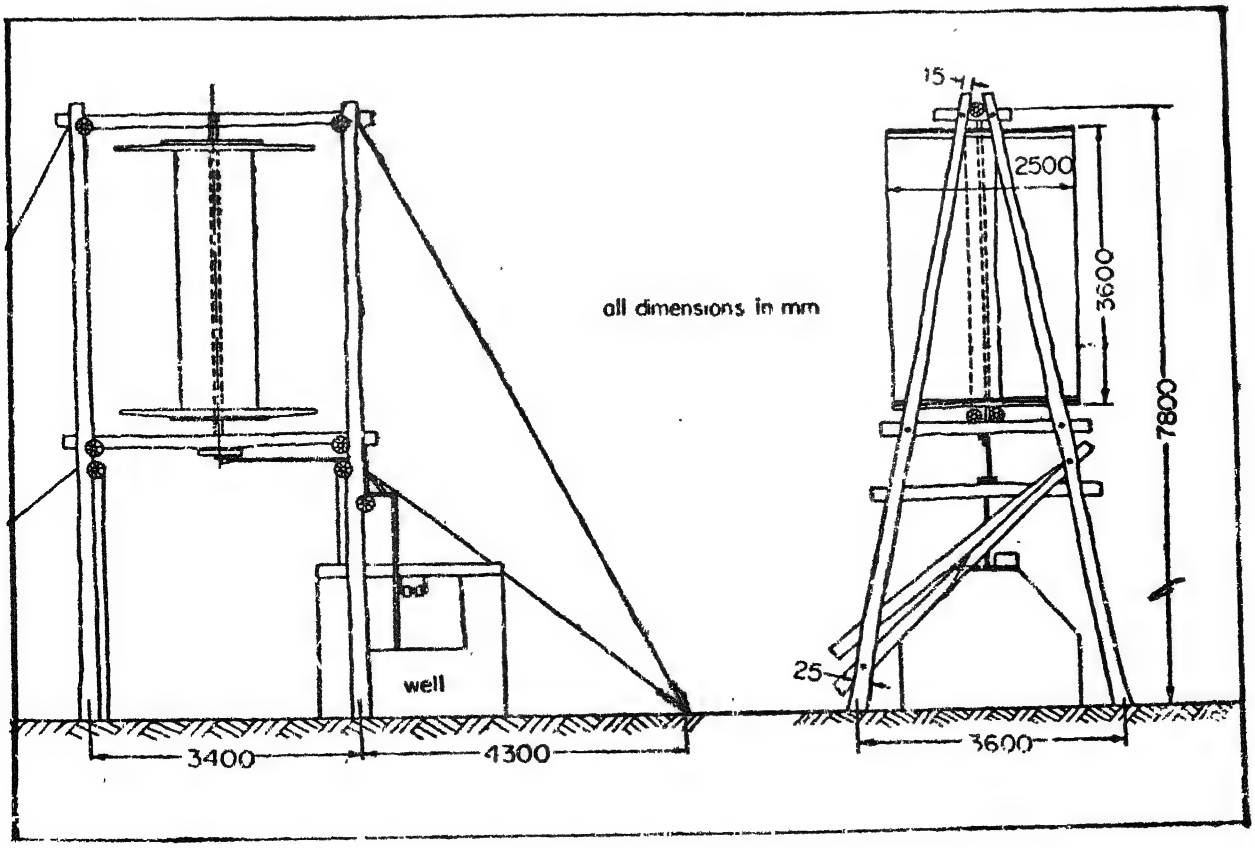


Fig. 86 : Configuration and major dimensions of IISc prototype

Suitability

Areas prone to multidirectional winds ranging between 10–20 kmph.

Design Features

Rotor Assembly

The rotor is of savonius type and consists of a vertical shaft in the form of a galvanised steel pipe with suitable welded end fittings. The shaft is supported by a simple self-aligning brass bush at the top and by a ball bearing at the bottom. The bottom end of the shaft can carry a brake/power take off drum and an end crank for driving a pump.

Near the end of the shaft are welded fittings to which can be bolted wooden end plates of built-up construction using planks of 12 mm and spars and ribs of 25 mm nominal thickness. As shown in Fig.87 these end plates each have a central structural part to resist loads exerted by wires string vertically between them. Extensions to the central parts in the form of plywood sheets supported by rib complete the end plate.

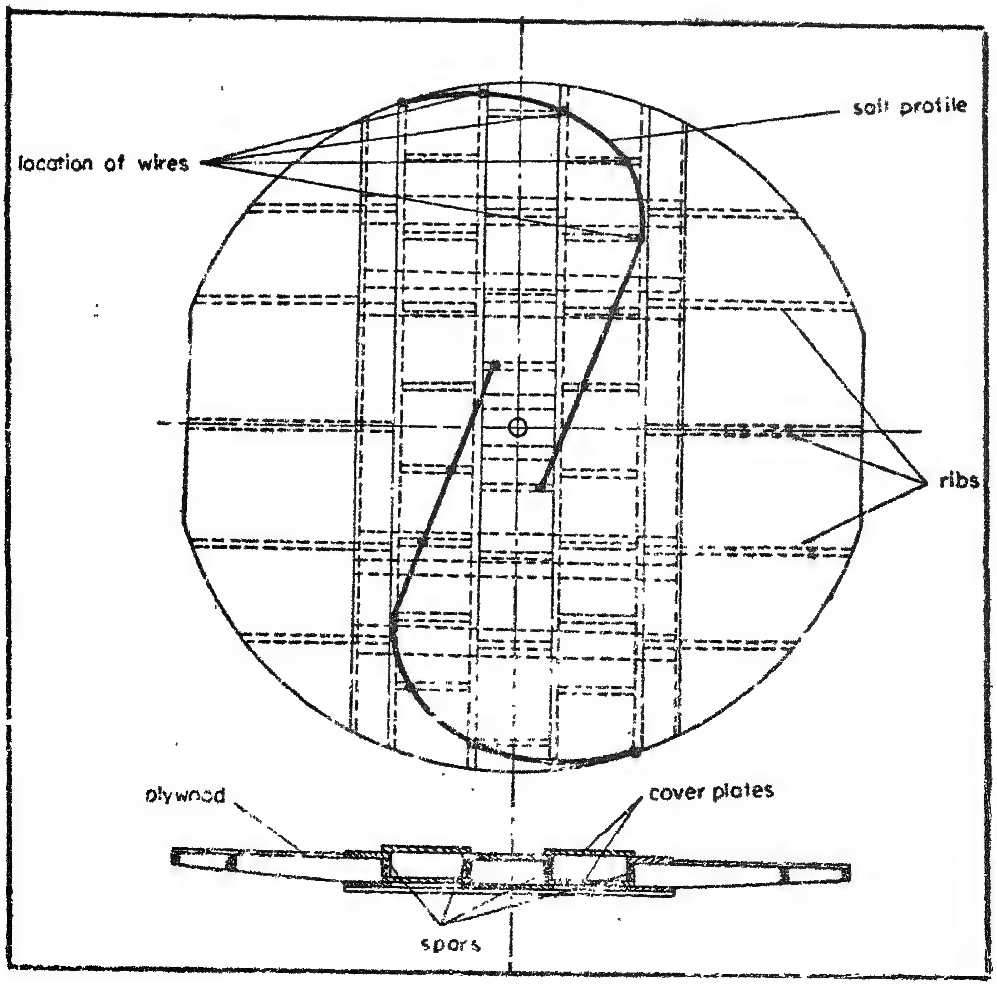


Fig. 87 : End plate assembly showing sail geometry

Sail Assembly

The sails, two in number are made of jute canvas. They are attached to the wires by threading the wire through loops stitched to the canvas. Each sail incorporates a total of five loops, 4 for the first four wires counting from the leading edge and the last one at the trailing edge. This leaves 3 wires touching, but unattached to each sail. Skirts, about 10 cm wide at the edges near the end plates, provide a seal there and allow for any error and/or shrinkage of the fabric after installation. After installation, the sails and skirts are painted with coal tar to make them non porous and weather proof.

The wires strung between the end plates (16 in all) form the support system for the sails which form the aerodynamic surface of the rotor. The wire pass through ribs in the end plates from one side and are clambed on the other side. During installation, the wires are so clamped that there is play at their midpoint of about 15 cm.

Safety Device

Attaching sails to their supporting wires incorporates a safety measure during excessive winds. Wires at the trailing edge have twisted joints just below the end plate. Each twisted joint unwinds at a definite and predictable tension in the wire. During high wind, the corresponding sails open out being held by four wires near the leading edges. This reduces the rotor speed as well as unloads the structure.

Power Transmission

As shown in Fig.88 the transmission consists of the end crank, connecting rod, bell crank and the operating rod (made of GI pipe of 12 mm size). The connecting rod attached to the end crank of the shaft just below the rotor activates the bell crank which in turn moves the pump via the operating rod.

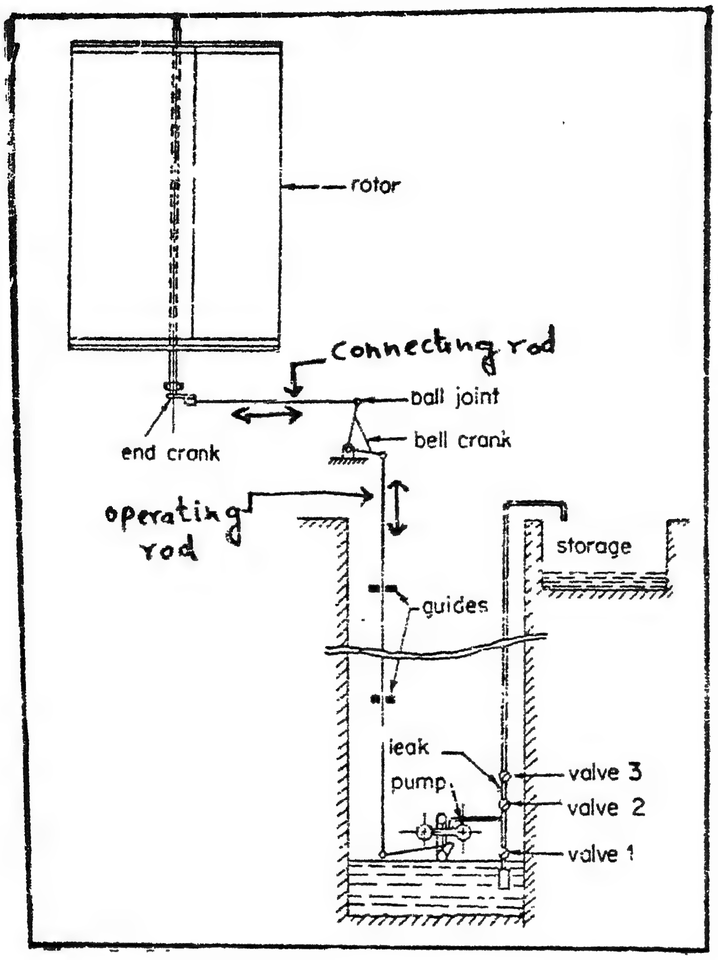


Fig. 88 : Schematic Layout of IISc wind pump

The transmission conveys power from the rotating shaft below the rotor to the oscillating pump operating lever at the pump, thus conveying power over a distance of 15 m or more.

Pump

A positive displacement pump is used which consists of the casing of a pneumatic tyre of 35 cm diameter blocked by two discs (one at each bead) thus creating an enclosed volume (Fig.89). The osillating pump operating lever at the pump causes the displacement between the discs. The relative displacement between the discs changes the enclosed volume and is used as the pumping chamber of a positive displacement pump. The pump incorporates an unloading device in the form of a small leak and a check valve in the delivery pipe just

after the delivery valve.

The level of water in the open well is 10 m below ground level and the pump whose suction is limited to 3 m is located just above water level.

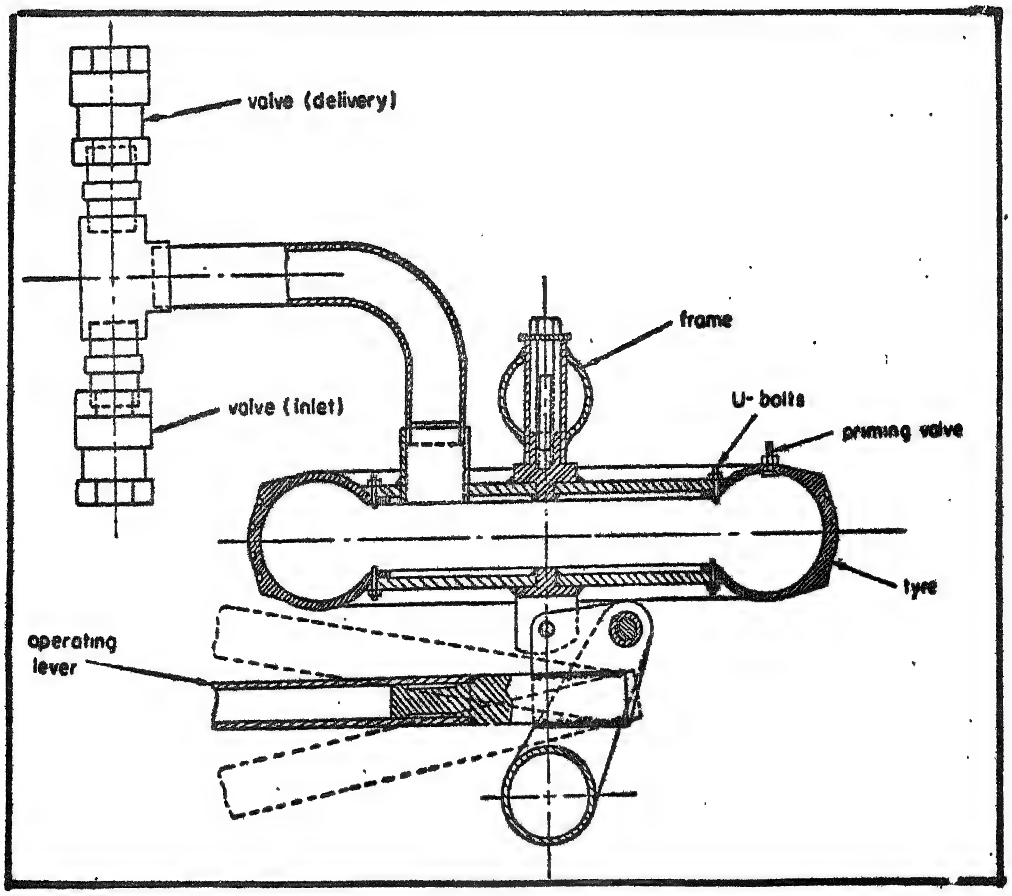


Fig. 89 : Cross-section of the pump

Tower

Each windmill consists of 2 A-frames spaced apart by two connecting beams, with the rotor, supported between the beam centres as shown in Fig.86. The lower parts of the A frames are triangulated by diagonal members. Guy wires are used to add strength and stiffness to the structure.

Prototype 1 uses timber of 5 cm x 10 cm nominal size and boards of 2.5 nominal thickness.

Prototype 2 uses casuarina poles 20 to 25 cm dia. near the base tapering to about 15 cms at a height of 10 m.

All the joints in the wood are by mild steel bolts of 12 mm diameter.

Unloading Device

A small leak and check valve in the delivery pipe is incorporated just after the delivery valve. This eases the starting of the windmill by reducing the torque demand of the pump for low rotor speeds.

Operating Data

Area swept by the sail : 8 m^2

Pump : Positive displacement type (made of pneumatic tyre blocked by 2 discs)

Static head : 20 m

Delivery : 1 litre per cm stroke (stroke adjustment by variable arm crank provided)

System efficiency : 11% @ 10 kmph windspeed.

Conclusion

The windmill mainly uses solid wood (tower, end plates) and metallic parts (main shaft, the transmission and the pump). It is adaptable to local conditions with modest variations in dimensions, materials and skills.

The second prototype constructed at village Ungra (about 100 km from Bangalore) began operating in Sept. 1977. In 1978, it was delivering an average of around 2500 litres of water per day.

New sails including stoppers and modifications in the sail support system have been incorporated.

The Knowledge and engineering drawings can be obtained from the designers.

Reference

1. A Low Cost Water Pumping Windmill Using a Sail Type Savonius Rotor by S.P. Govindaraju and R. Narasimha. Report 79 FM2, Bangalore, Indian Institute of Science, Dept. of Aeronautics, 1974. 94p.

NON-CONVENTIONAL WIND PUMP DESIGN

FLAPPING VANE WIND PUMP

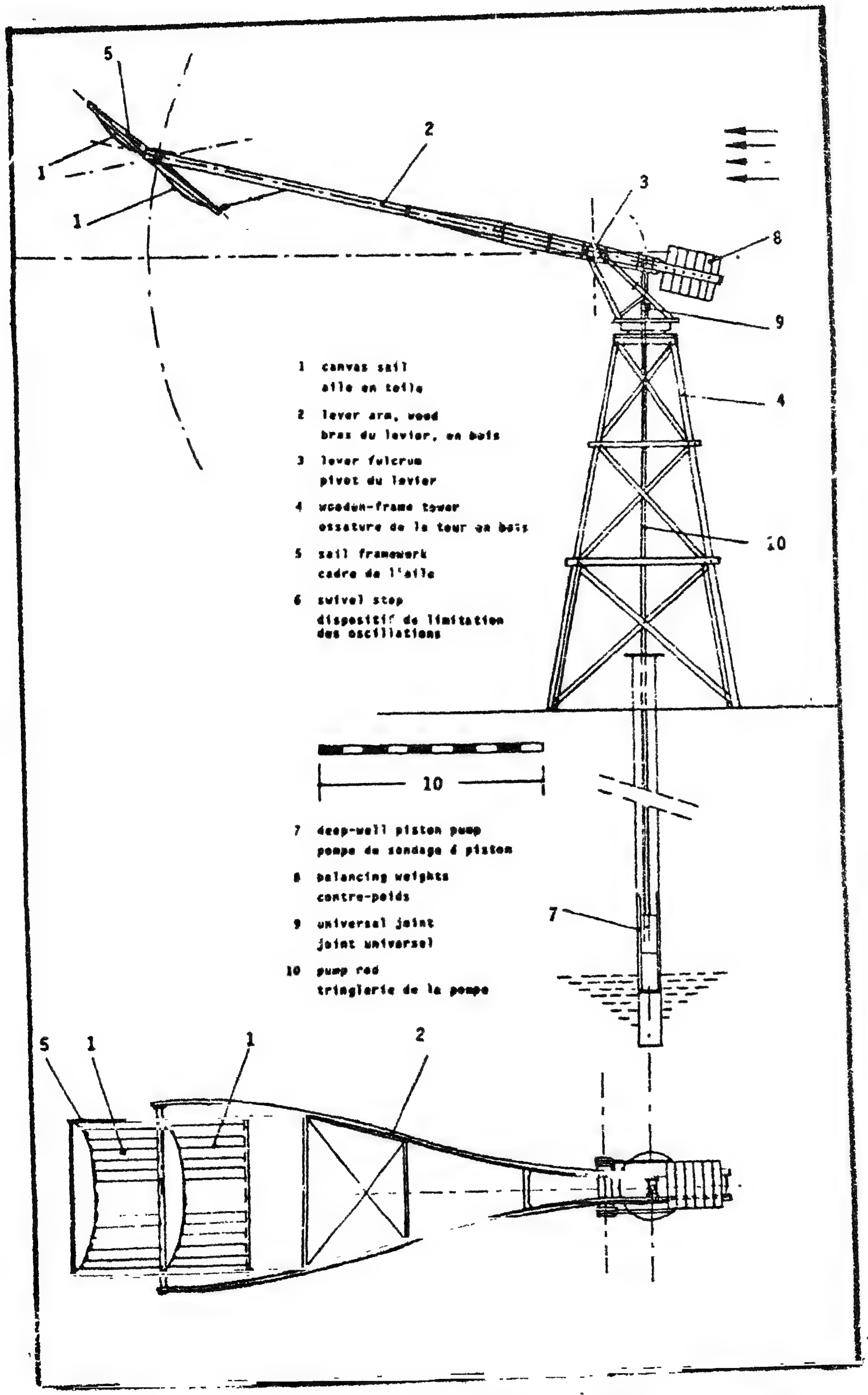


Fig. 90 : Flapping Vane Wind Pump and its Components

Contact

Dipl - Ing Peter Bade.

Institutional Affiliation

Institute for Civil Engineering
Hydraulics and Water Management,
Technical University,
BERLIN.

Background

The flapping vane pump prototype was built in Berlin by IPAT.

Application

Pumping water from deep wells.

Type

Flapping vane, multidirectional wind pump. (Fig.90).

Design Features

One or two cloth vanes are rotably mounted on the end of a long swinging lever so that they can swivel freely (Fig. 91A and B). The vane can swing freely about its axis within the range of an upper and lower angular stop. In order to protect the vane bearings from excessive shock loading when the vane flaps, the angular stops are fitted with shock absorber.

The swinging lever is rotably mounted in a fulcrum so that swinging lever can move up and down about this point. The lever fulcrum is mounted on a pedestral which can rotate on top of the tower in order to allow the vane to automatically orient itself to the direction of the wind. The height of the mast is kept such that it does not touch the ground at the maximum angular position and can always work in an undisturbed wind current. Weights attached to the lever arm at the end remote from the vane serve to keep the system in static equilibrium.

At a distance from the fulcrum is the point of engagement of a connecting rod which acts on a thrust rod, through a universal joint.

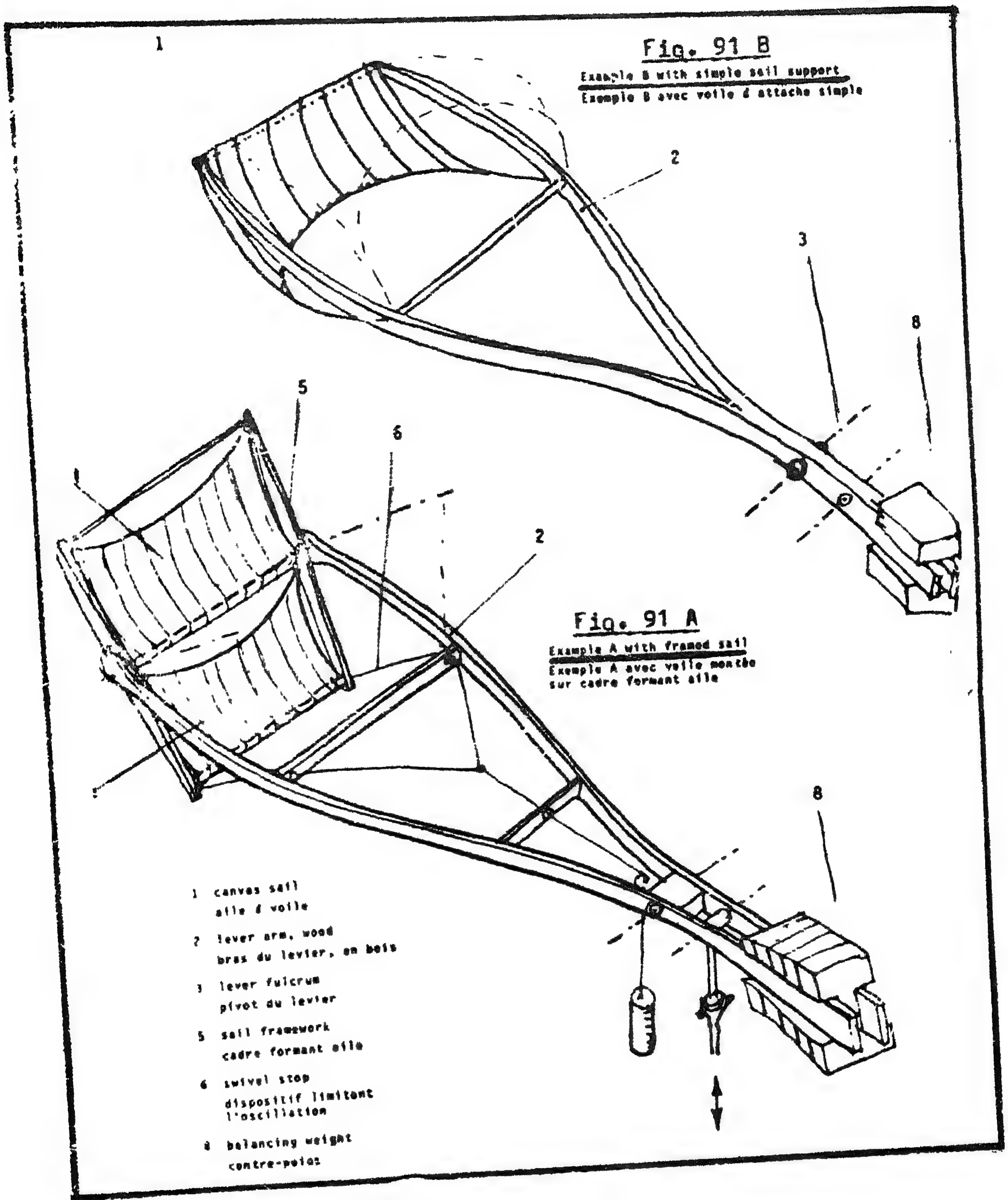


Fig. 91 A : Example of framed sail

Fig. 91 B : Example with simple sail support.

Power Transmission

Action of the wind on the vane alternatively depresses and lifts the lever arm with resultant power applied to the reciprocating rod which operates the pump.

Pump

Although flapping vane wind pump has been designed for use with deep well piston type water pumps (both single and double acting pumps can be used), it may be adapted to diaphragm pumps or to a crankshaft flywheel to produce rotary motion.

Operating Data

Vane Area	: 29 m^2
Lever Arm	: 20 m
Piston diameter	: 0.143 m
Pump lever	: 1.2 m
Mean pump stroke	: 0.6 m

Performance :

Delivery height	Wind Speed	Discharge
40 m	16 km/hr	150 m^3/day

Conclusion

This novel idea of water pumping has not yet been given full-scale demonstration, but the simplicity of operation and low-cost construction makes it worthy of further consideration.

The design can be modified so that the main components such as vane, lever arm, mast and also the pump and rod can be made of simpler and well tried materials.

Reference

1. 'Flapping-vane Wind Machine and Rod Piston Pump, an Integrated Delivery System for Large Well Depths and Small Flow Rates' by P. Bade. Appropriate Technologies for Semiarid Areas : Wind and Solar Energy for Water Supply. Berlin, German Foundation for International Development, 1975, p 71 - 82.
2. 'Flapping-vane Wind Machine' by P. Bade. Appropriate Technologies for Semiarid Areas : Wind and Solar Energy for Water Supply. Berlin, German Foundation for Water Supply, 1975, p 83 - 88.

COMMERCIAL WATER PUMPING WINDMILLS

Manufacturer	Rotor dia. (m)	No. of blades/ Blade materials	Transmission	Cut-in wind speed (kmph)	Cut-off-wind speed (kmph)	Pump type
1. AEROMOTOR Div. of Valley Industries, P.O. Box 1364, Conway, Arkansas 72032, U.S.A.	6 sizes	18	Pitman gear	-	40	Piston type Pump in various sizes : dia 4-20 cm.
2. AEROWATT 37, rue Chanzy, 75011 Paris, FRANCE.	5 sizes 1.2 to 9.0	2 Al alloy blades/ stainless steel/ protected steel	-	1	-	Centrifugal pump
3. ATELIERS et CHANTIERS NAVAL de Chalon-sur-Saone, B.P. 103, 71103 Chalon-sur-Saone, FRANCE.	3.05 to 6.1	Multibladed	Gear wheels + crank rod system	11	72	-
4. GEBR BAKKER Zevenpelsen 25, 8651 BT 1st, HOLLAND.	2.1 and 2.7	4 wood and steel	Gear wheels	-	-	-

Manufacturer	Rotor dia. (m)	No. of blades/ Blade materials	Transmission	Cut-in-wind speed (kmph)	Cut-off-wind (kmph)	Pump type
5. BOSMAN Waterbeheersing en milieuverbetering BV, P.O. Box 3701, 3265 ZG Piershil, HOLLAND.	4 sizes 3–5.5	Multibladed, galvanised steel	–	–	–	–
6. BOWJON 2829 Burton Ave., Burbank, CA 91504, U.S.A.	2.3	4	–	10–17	48	Compressor and air injection pump
7. CLIMAX Windmills (Pty.) Ltd., General Hertzog Rd., Box 20244, 1934 Peacehaven, S.AFRICA.	5 sizes 1.8 2.4 3 3.7 4.3	Multibladed	Gears	 10.44 6.48 11.16 13.68 15.4	 58 50 43 40 40	Piston type

Manufacturer	Rotor dia. (m)	No. of blades/ Blade materials	Transmission	Cut-in-wind speed (kmph)	Cut-off-wind (kmph)	Pump type
8. DEMPSTER INDUSTRIES P.O. Box 848, Beatrice, NB 68310, U.S.A.	5 sizes 1.8 to 4.3	Multibladed, galvanised	-	8	79	Piston type dia. 5–10 cm
9. ERNEST HAYES (N.Z.) Ltd., Box 23–042, 789 Main South Road, Christ Church, NEW ZEALAND.	3 sizes 1.8 2.5 2.6	8 16 20	Crank	6	40 32 32	Piston type
10. THE HELLER-ALLER CO., Napoleon, Ohio 43545, U.S.A.	4 sizes 1.8 2.4 3.0 3.7	20 36 30 32 Galvanised steel, greg cast iron	Pitman gear	-	-	Piston type
11. B.HERTOG, Julianastraat 10–14, 2751 GD Moerkapelle, HOLLAND.	3	4	Gear wheels	14	43	Centrifugal type

Manufacturer	Rotor dia. (m)	No. of blades/ Blade materials	Transmission	Cut-in-wind speed (kmph)	Cut-off-wind speed (kmph)	Pump type
12. EOLIENNE "HUMBLOT", 8, Rue d'Alger, Coussey, 88300 FRANCE.	9 sizes 1.75 2 2.25 2.5 2.75 3.5 4, 5, 6	 6-8-12-16 12 12 12 12 16 16		9	36	Piston type
13. FABRICA DE IMPLEMENTOS AGRICOLAS, Nortigueria 1890, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA.	6 sizes 1.83 m to 4.88 m	18	Pitman gear	-	-	Piston type
14. H.J. GODWIN LTD., Quenington, Gloucestershire, ENGLAND.	7 sizes 1.8 m to 5.49	18	Gear box	-	-	SL type syphon pumps for shallow wells; FL Force heads with deep well cylinders

Manufacturer	Rotor dia. (m)	No. of blades/ Blade materials	Transmission	Cut-in wind speed (kmph)	Cut-off-wind speed (kmph)	Pump type
15. SYDNEY WILLIAMS & CO.(Pty)Ltd., Constitution Rd., Dulwich Hill, Sydney N.S.W. 2202, AUSTRALIA. (11 MODELS)	11 sizes 2.4 to 9.1	-	-	-	-	draw plunger pumps; flush end pumps; syphon pumps
16. SPARCO (Denmark), C/o Enertech, P.O. Box 420, Norwich, VT 05055, U.S.A.	1.25	2 Cast aluminium	-	9	-	-
17. SOUTHERN CROSS, Toowoombe Foundry Pty Ltd., P.O. Box 109, Toowoomba, AUSTRALIA 4350.	5 sizes 1.8 to 4.3	Multibladed	Gearwheels	14	52	Piston type various dia.

Manufacturer	Rotor dia. (m)	No. of blades/ Blade materials	Transmission	Cut-in wind speed (kmph)	Cut-off-wind speed (kmph)	Pump type
18. SOUTHERN CROSS (Contd.)	5.2 6.4 7.6	Multibladed galvanized steel	direct acting	14	52	Piston type various dia.
19. TEN FA IRON WORKS, 188, Kung Fu Road, Chin-Li Chen, Tainan Hsien, Taiwan, <u>REPUBLIC OF CHINA.</u>	4 sizes	6	-	-	-	
20. VESTAK, Postbus 3, Isando TVL 1600, <u>REP. OF S.AFRICA.</u>	3.0	16	cam and roller	10	10-66 (adjustable)	Piston type dia. 50 mm
21. WADLER MANUFACTURING CO., Rt. 2, Galena, KS 66739, <u>U.S.A.</u> (4 MODELS)	Savonius Rotor	blade material -aluminium	direct drive	36	None	water aeration system

Manufacturer	Rotor dia. (m)	No. of blades Blade materials	Transmission	Cut-in wind speed (kmph)	Cut-off-wind speed (kmph)	Pump type
22. WAKES & LAMB LTD., Millgate Works, Newark Notts, ENGLAND.	4.9	6	belt/gear wheel/ crank	2-3	-	different types

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I.

GLOSSARY

Aerofoil	:	the blades of the windmill designed to provide a desired reaction force when in motion relative to the surrounding air.
Anemometer	:	a device for measuring windspeed.
Axis	:	an imaginary line passing through the centre of a body about which the body rotates.
Axle	:	a supporting member that carries a wheel and either rotates with the wheel to transmit mechanical power to or from it, or allows the wheel to rotate freely on it.
Bearing	:	a machine part that supports another part which rotates, slides or oscillates in or on it.
Bevel gear	:	one of a pair of gears used to connect two shafts whose axes intersect.
Bore	:	the interior diameter of a tube.
Bore hole	:	a deep vertical hole.
Brace	:	to fasten tightly.
Brazed	:	joined by melting metal.
Cam	:	an eccentric projection on a revolving shaft, shaped so as to give some desired linear motion to another part.
Cantilever	:	a beam or member securely fixed at one end and hanging free at the other end.
Centrifugal pump	:	a pump having vanes that rotate in a casing and whirl the fluid around so that it acquires sufficient momentum to discharge from extremeties into a volute casing which surrounds the impeller and in which the fluid is conducted to the discharge pipe.
Chisel	:	a tool with sharpened edge at one end used to cut, pare, gauge, engrave or shape wood.

Corrugated	having parallel grooves and ridges.
Crank	an arm on a shaft for communicating motion to or from the shaft.
Crank shaft	the main shaft of the windmill which carries a crank or cranks for attachment of connecting rod.
Cut-in-wind-speed	speed at which the windmill begins to produce useable output (this is not the start-up windspeed, which is the speed required to begin rotation of the blades).
Cut-off-speed	the windspeed at which a windmill is designed to shut off to prevent damage from high wind.
Diaphragm pump	a pump that operates as a flexible wall, collapses and expands.
Downwind	on the opposite side from the direction of the bowing wind.
Drag	resistance caused by friction in the direction opposite to that of the motion of the center of gravity of a moving body in a fluid.
Drag-type systems	devices that are actuated by aerodynamic drag in a wind stream (e.g. Savonius rotor).
Dynamic head	the frictional resistance to the flow of water in the pipe. It is a function of the flow rate, length, diameter and condition of the pipe systems.
Eccentric wheel	a wheel in which the axle is not at the center point, but slightly off center.
Feathering	a system in which the blades on a windmill are designed to change their angle to the wind as the windspeed changes.
Flange	a projecting rim of a mechanical part.

Flywheel	:	a rotating element attached to the shaft of a machine for the maintanance of uniform angular velocity and revolutions per minute.
Furling	:	rolling up of the sails.
Galvanize	:	to deposit zinc on the surface of metal for protecting the metal from rust.
Gusset	:	a triangular metal brace (support) for reinforcing a corner or angle.
Gust	:	a sudden, brief increase in the speed of the wind.
Guy wire	:	a wire or rope securing the windmill blades on the tower poles for keeping them in position.
Helical	:	pertaining to a cylindrical spiral.
Hub	:	the cylindrical central part of a wheel, propeller or fan.
Hub extension	:	a piece of pipe that sticks out from the front of the hub and provides a place to attach guy wires to strengthen the blades or sail wings.
Kinetic energy	:	the energy which a body possesses by virtue of its motion.
Lathe	:	a machine for shaping a work piece by gripping it in a holding device and rotating it under power against a suitable cutting tool for turning, boring, facing or threading.
Lattice tower	:	a tower made of a network of crisscrossed stripes of metal or wood.
Lift	:	the vertical height travelled by a cage in a shaft.
Lift-type devices	:	systems that employ air-foils or other devices to provide aerodynamic lift in a wind stream.

Odometer : an instrument attached to a wheel for measuring distance travelled.

Peg : a small pointed or tapered piece, often cylindrical, used to pin down or fasten parts.

Positive displacement pump : a pump in which a measured quantity of liquid is entrapped in a space, its pressure raised, and then it is delivered e.g. a reciprocating piston cylinder or rotary vane, gear or lobe mechanism.

Power Coefficient (C_p) : the ratio between the power extracted by the windmill and the power available in the wind. Theoretically the maximum value of C_p is 0.593 and is known as the Betz limit.

Pump stroke : the distance the pump piston travels between its highest and lowest points.

Rated windspeed : the windspeed as the allowable maximum for continuous reliable performance of the windmill.

Reciprocating pump : a pump in which motion and pressure are applied to the fluid by a piston moving up and down in a cylinder.

Rigging : collectively all the ropes and chords employed to support the mast of the windmill and extend the sails.

Rivetting : fastening a bolt by hammering the end.

Rocker arm : a support mechanism which turns on a shaft at one end and moves up and down at the other end.

Rotor : the main component of the windmill which intercepts the wind and converts the Kinetic energy of the wind to mechanical energy available as shaft power.

Solidity Ratio : ratio of the blade surface area to the area swept by the blade. Increased solidity lowers tha tip speed ratio.

Spar	:	a long, round stick of steel or wood, often tapered at one or both ends.
Spoke	:	a bar or rod radiating from the center of a wheel.
Static head	:	the vertical height from the surface of the water to the outlet of the discharge pipe.
Straddled	:	to part the tower legs wide.
Swash-plate	:	a disk set obliquely on a revolving axis.
Swivel	:	a part that oscillates freely on a headed bolt or pin.
Tail	:	a flat vane actually attached to the extension of the main shaft, its plane being normally to the wind. A change in wind direction in intercepted by the tail which turns the rotor around to face the wind.
Tip-speed ratio	:	ratio of the velocity at the tip of the blade to the velocity of the wind. Windmills with low tip speed ratio (1-3) Have a high starting torque, and are ideally suited for water pumping applications.
Torque	:	the force that acts to produce rotation, a twisting force.
Tower	:	the main supporting structure for the windmill. It is usually made of wood or steel and braced suitably to withstand the various stresses, to which it is subjected.
Trunnion	:	a pin or pivot usually mounted on bearings for rotating or tilting something.
Turntable	:	a device to allow the rotor to move around and orient itself to the wind.
Upwind	:	on the same side as the direction from which the wind is blowing (in the path of the oncoming wind stream).
Welding	:	joining two metals by applying heat to melt and fusing them with or without filler metal.

APPENDIX II.

CONVERSION TABLES

The following tables may be used for conversion from British to metric units and vice versa.

Length :

1 mm = .039 inch (.003 foot)	1 inch = 2.54 cm (25.4 mm)
1 cm = .39 inch (.033 foot)	1 foot = 30.5 cm (.305 meter)
1 meter = 39.4 inches (3.28 feet)	1 mile = 1.60 kilometer
1 kilometer = 0.62 miles	

Volume :

1 litre = .264 U.S. gallon	1 U.S. gallon = 3.78 litres

1 British Imperial Gallon = 1.2 U.S. Gallon

Weight :

1 kilogram = 2.2 pounds	1 pound = 0.45 kilogram

Energy :

100 watts = .134 horsepower	1 horsepower = 746 watts (.746 Kw)

Speed :

1 mile per hour (mph) = 0.45 meters/sec.	1 meter/sec = 2.24 miles per hour (mph)

ft	m	inch	mm	imp galls/day	m^3/h	l/s	MPH	m/s	lbs	kg
6	1.83	1½	38.1	1000	0.19	0.05	5	2.2	5	2.27
8	2.44	1¾	44.5	2000	0.38	0.11	6	2.7	10	4.54
10	3.05	2	50.8	3000	0.57	0.16	7	3.1	20	9.07
12	3.66	2¼	57.2	4000	0.76	0.21	8	3.6	25	11.34
14	4.27	2½	63.5	5000	0.95	0.26	9	4.0	30	13.61
16	4.88	2¾	69.9	6000	1.14	0.32	10	4.5	40	18.14
18	5.49	3	76.2	7000	1.33	0.37	12	5.4	50	22.68
20	6.10	3¼	82.6	8000	1.52	0.42	14	6.3	75	34.02
22	6.71	3½	88.9	9000	1.70	0.47	16	7.2	100	45.36
24	7.32	4	101.6	10000	1.89	0.53	18	8.0	150	68.04
25	7.62	4¼	108.0	20000	3.79	1.05	20	8.9	200	90.72
30	9.14	4½	114.3	40000	7.58	2.10	22	9.8	250	113.4
40	12.19	5	127.0	60000	11.37	3.16	25	11.2	300	136
50	15.24	6	152.4	80000	15.15	4.21	30	13.4	400	181
		7	177.8	100000	18.94	5.26	40	17.9	500	226
		8	203.2	200000	37.88	10.52	50	22.4	750	340
		9	228.6				60	26.8	1000	453
		10	254.0				80	35.8		
							100	44.7		

From SWD 79-1 Catalogue of Windmachines. Sept. 1979. p 36.

APPENDIX III.

IMPORTANT FORMULAE

1. Power from the wind

Power available, $P = \frac{1}{2} mV^2$

where m = mass rate of air available to the windmill

V = velocity of the air

If A is the area intercepted by the wind with the rotor and ρ the density of air, then

$$P = \frac{1}{2}\rho AV.V^2 = \frac{1}{2}\rho AV^3 = CAV^3$$

where C is a constant depending on the units chosen for ρ, A and V.

$A = \frac{\pi D^2}{4}$ where D is the wind rotor diameter

The actual power extracted from the wind is given by

$P = C_pCAV^3$ where C_p = power coefficient

2. Shaft Power

If mechanical transmission losses are accounted for, the power available at the shaft is given by

$$P = \eta_m C_p CAV^3$$

where η_m is the efficiency of mechanical power transmission.

3. <u>Pump horse power</u>

The horsepower of the pump required to lift the water is given by

$$P_p = 1.1 \times \frac{WQH}{75\eta_{vp}}$$

where W = density of water in kg/m^3

Q = discharge rate of water in m^3/sec

H = head of water in metres

η_{vp} = volumetric efficiency of the pump

The factor 1.1 takes into account the frictional losses at the pump.